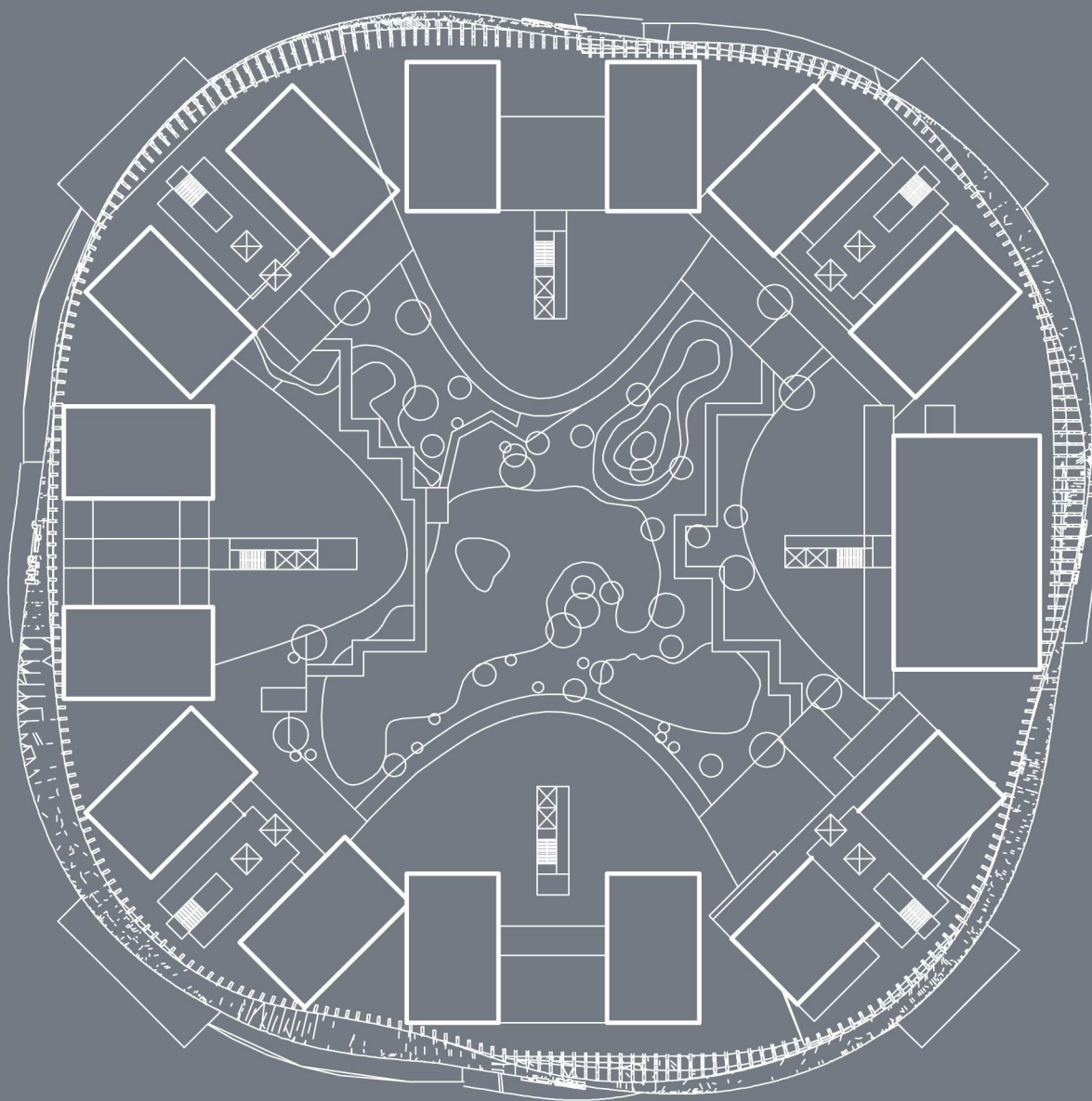


2010 Expo

中國 Shanghai



2010城市，让生活更美好 BETTER CITY, BETTER LIFE 上海 SHANGHAI

中国

智慧

中国的城市发展遵循国家总体规划发展蓝图，首先是东部沿海城市地区，如北京、广州、上海、天津 等在近二十年中有较快的发展，目前西部的开发发展成为中国发展的新重点。

China urban development followed the country main territory urbanism development. That means deve-

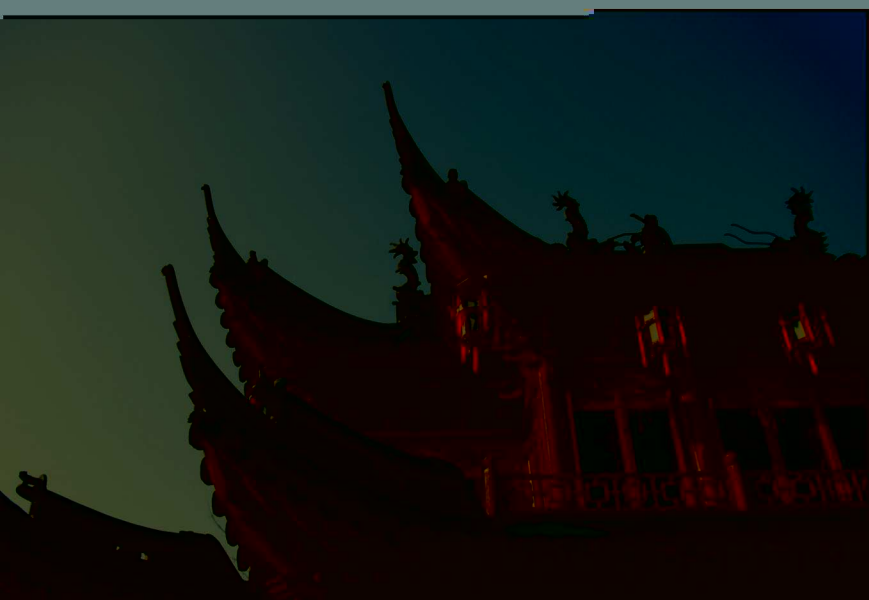


development. That means developing the east coast with Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai and Tianjin during the last twenty years, and now the west with Chongqing. This development is known as keeping historical best practices while using contemporary methodology in urban planning.



在海外对中国最古老的印象就是中式园林，这种效仿自然、对公共空间的处理和协调正像是城市的一片区域设计。

One of the most ancient and well known overseas icon of Chinese urbanism may be the Chinese garden. This representation of harmony and nature surrounding the organization of public spaces is like a land in the



of public spaces is like a land in the city.



说起中国基本都说到人口众多，人口是中国的基础，中国是世界上人口最多的国家。

之所以研究人口，是由于个体的多样、丰富的人生经历，决定怎样的生活方式，对整个国家的发展起到了很重要的作用。

每个人都有不同的人生路：

- 有时候是一帆风顺，目标明确的景致向前。
- 有时候迷茫、旅行，试图找到新的人生轨迹。
- 有时候人们走到一起，共同创造新的生活。
- 有时候生命停止了，重归平静安详，所有那些道路都可以联系到一起，形成一种形式。

国家的名称是中华人民共和国。这正是中式园林的外墙的构成，人民是国家发展的原动力。

The basics when talking about China is the people. They are the basement of China, one of the most populated country in the World.

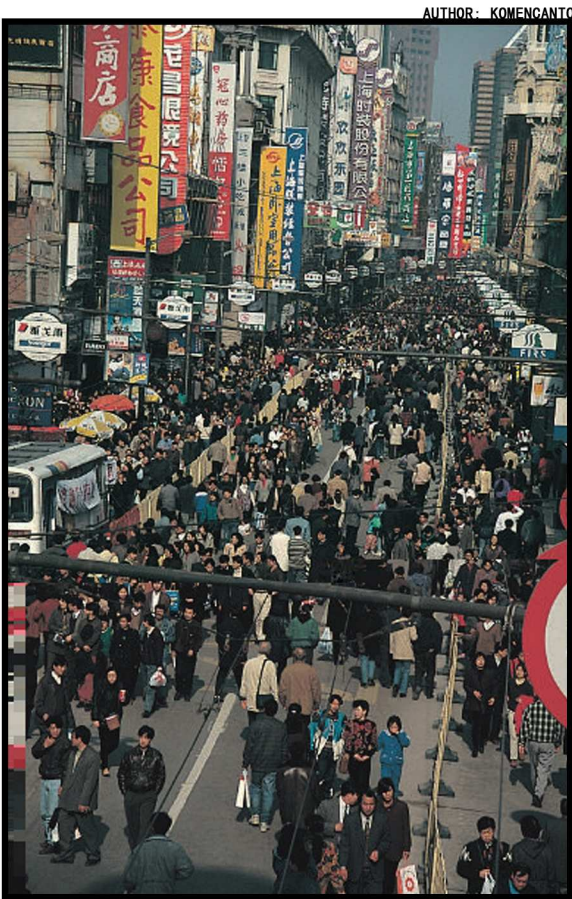
What's interesting in people is their variety, the paths they will decide to live, their contribution in China's growth effort.

All the people follow a different path:

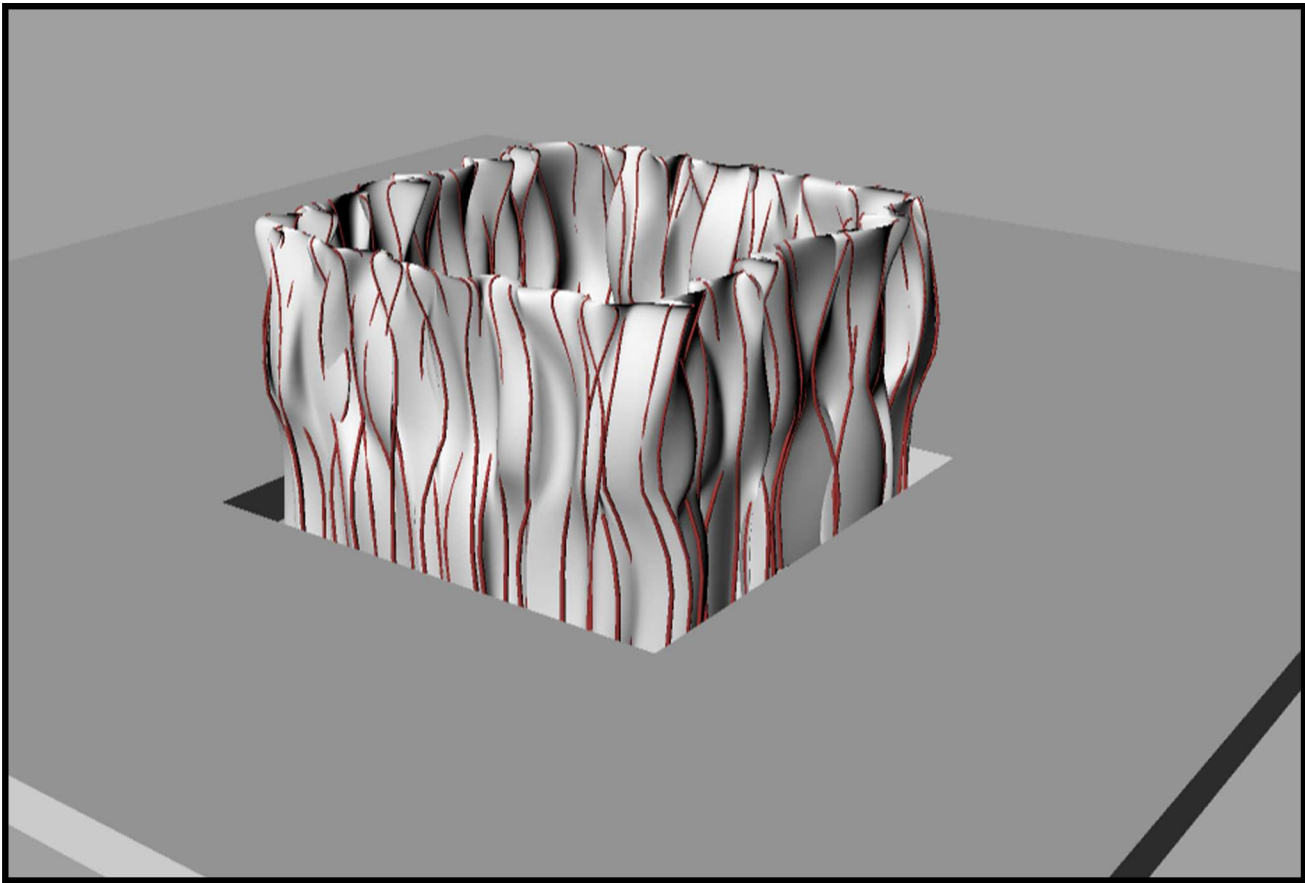
- sometimes they go straight, directing their life toward one precise goal
- sometimes they hesitate, travel, try to find their way
- sometimes they walk together, creating a new syntonized path
- sometimes they stop living, creating emptiness

All those paths can be joined together to form what is called People's republic of China.

This is how the outside wall of the Chinese garden is made: people raising China, protecting it.



AUTHOR: KOMENANTO



中国是怎样的？

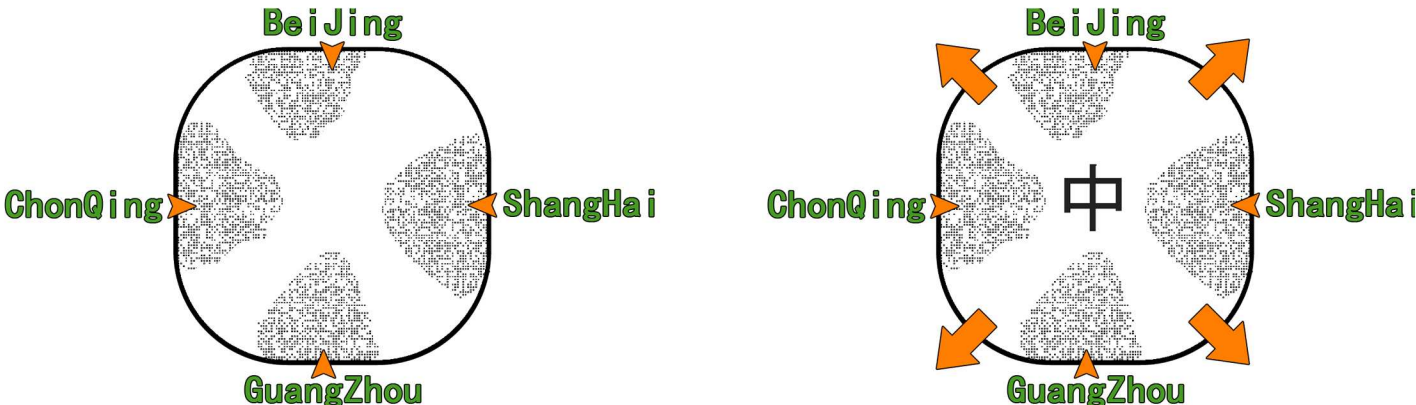
[illegible]

由于中国宏观发展计划，有些城市的发展速度比较快，这些城市的人口众多，人口密度很大。

在这个建筑中我们还有四个不同的门，北侧（北京），东侧（上海），南侧（广州），西侧（重庆）。

我们试图创造一个中式园林意境的建筑单体，就用竹子来诠释表现人口的密度。

在建筑角部是用作疏散的交通空间，木材结构的疏密可为疏散提供合理的空间，使建筑的疏散更加安全。

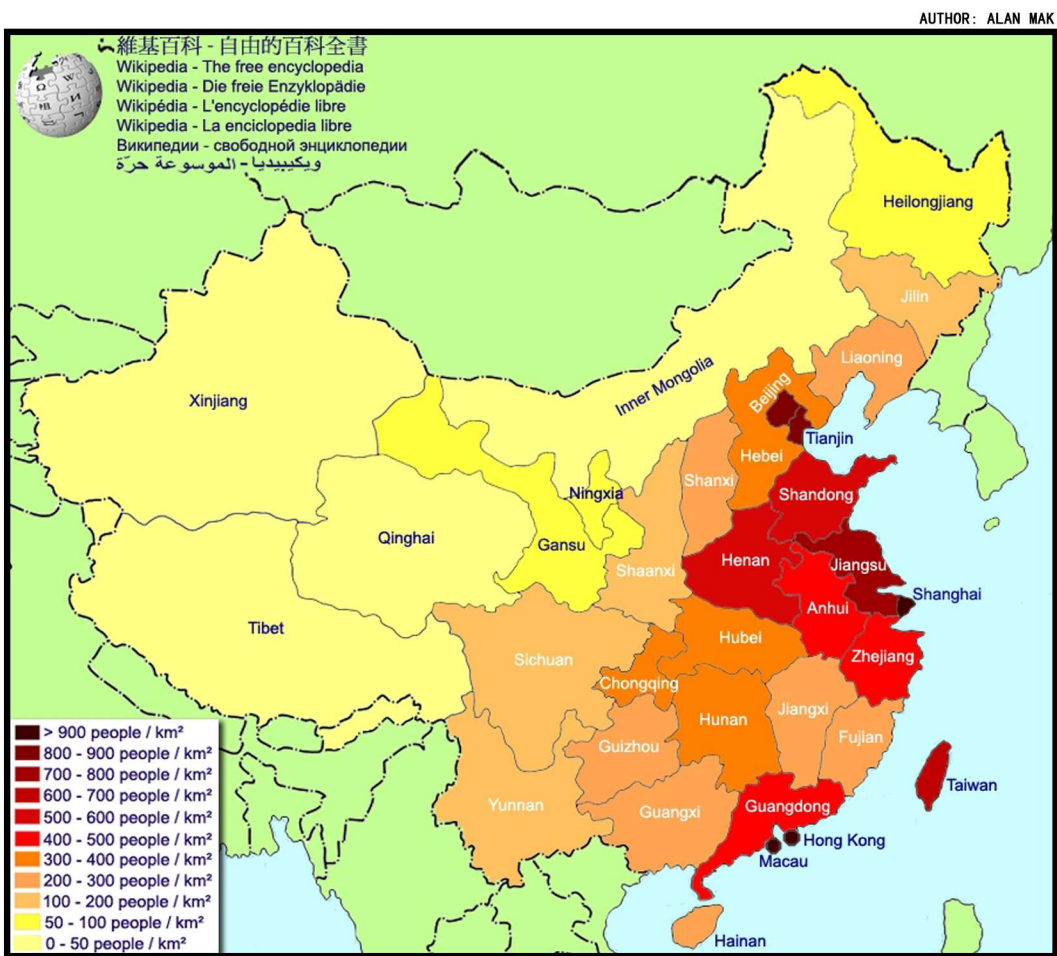


Due to the territory development planning of China, some cities have grown faster than others, including a larger population and density.

We then have four doors in the building: North (Beijing), East (Shanghai), South (Guangzhou) and West (Chongqing).

The point here is to describe this density by making more densified areas, representing cities. Since the will here is to propose a Chinese garden, we will represent this density and these people by bamboos.

This wood density will give space to the exits situated in the corner. They visibility will be made easier by the contrast between dense areas and emptiness, bringing more security.



美好的城市？



天人合一

怎样在一个美好的城市获得美好的生活？ 什么是美好的城市？

一个美好的城市展现在我们眼前的是：一个城市在发展过程中并没有失去它所生长的土壤环境，天人合一是中国文化的代表，也是中式园林的造园宗旨。

一个城市的生机取决于在城市中居住者的生活方式。（现在和将来）我们接下来把城市比作一个有机生物体，而且将它们分解的看作器官组织，城市的街道像是血管脉络，城市公园像是呼吸的肺。城市中活跃的区域（比如商业中心、娱乐区）就像是跳动的心脏。

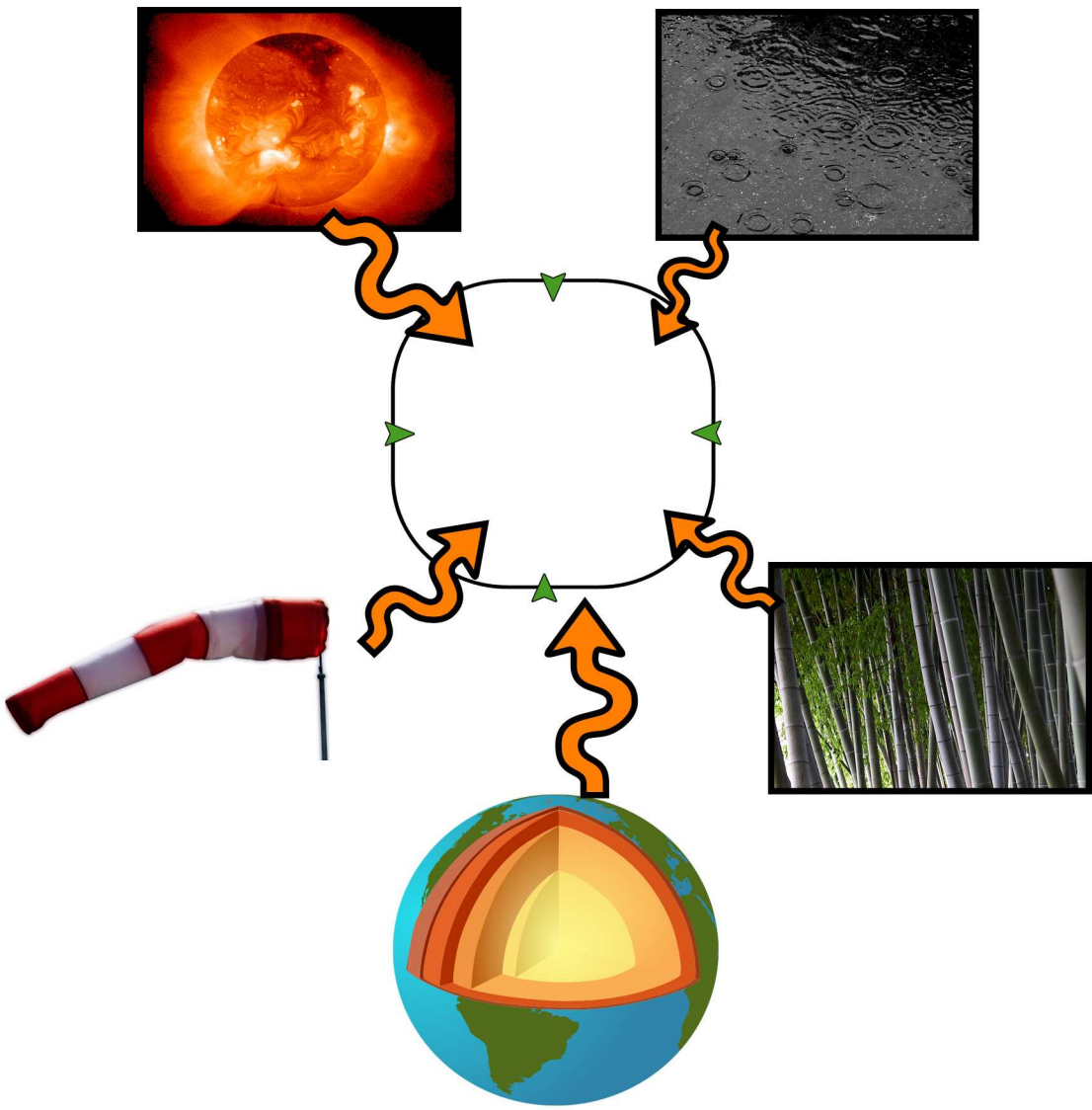
正如有机体获取能量为将来使用。城市发展的观点则是将周围的外部环境做好以吸引更多的资源将来利用。这些包括水资源的回收利用，光电池等；使用木结构，并且运用研究的重要的技术手段来发展绿色建筑。（概念和材料）

A better city is in our point on view, a city that can grow without losing its relationship with the Earth it comes from. Combining people with nature is one of the leitmotiv in Chinese culture, leading again to the Chinese garden.

The city life is following its inhabitants' way of living (present and future). We can then look at the city as a living body, and see its districts as organs, its streets as veins, its gardens as lungs and its activities areas (business or entertainment) as heart...

Since a body absorbs energy for further use, the idea is to give the surrounding envelope the ability to capture energy in its environment, and use it later.

That includes water recycling, photovoltaic cells, ventilation, use of wood structures and every important implemented researches in Green building development (concepts and materials)



太阳能/水资源 通风 材料

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循环利用

光电能源 Photovoltaic energy
太阳能是一种免费的能源，针对这种有价值的能源所作的研究是力图取消那些在老建筑中常见的巨大的平坦的太阳能板。

One of the free energy available is the solar energy, and the researches in this branch of valuable energy resource tends to get rid of the old plane-only big panels we can see in a lot of buildings.

南向展开 **Opening to the south**

体量的密度使得形体向南侧敞开，我们选择4个人口较多的，也是最能代

表中国总体规划发展的城市。使用每个城市城区人口的数量来定义确定这个城市单体每边的高度，使它向南向更加开敞，获得更多的采光。

We choose four of the more populated cities that best represents cardinal points in China's territory development planning.

We decided to use population urban areas of each of this city to define the height of each side of the building, making it opened to the south, giving more light into the building, and more shadow on the north part of the building, where the car parks will be.

由于展览馆营造了中式园林的意境，所以在景观设计中水元素的考虑是极为重要的一点。同时水也可以用作一种很好的辅助制冷系统，可减少对空调能源的消耗。

我们可以回收利用一部分的水，（雨水、空气中的冷凝水）用作公共厕所（卫生间、日常保洁），还可以利用在喷泉、落水等系统，水池、湿地景观等。

Since the pavilion is a garden, the water should takes some important place in landscape design. But this water can also be used as a cooling system, reducing the energy

needed for air conditioning.

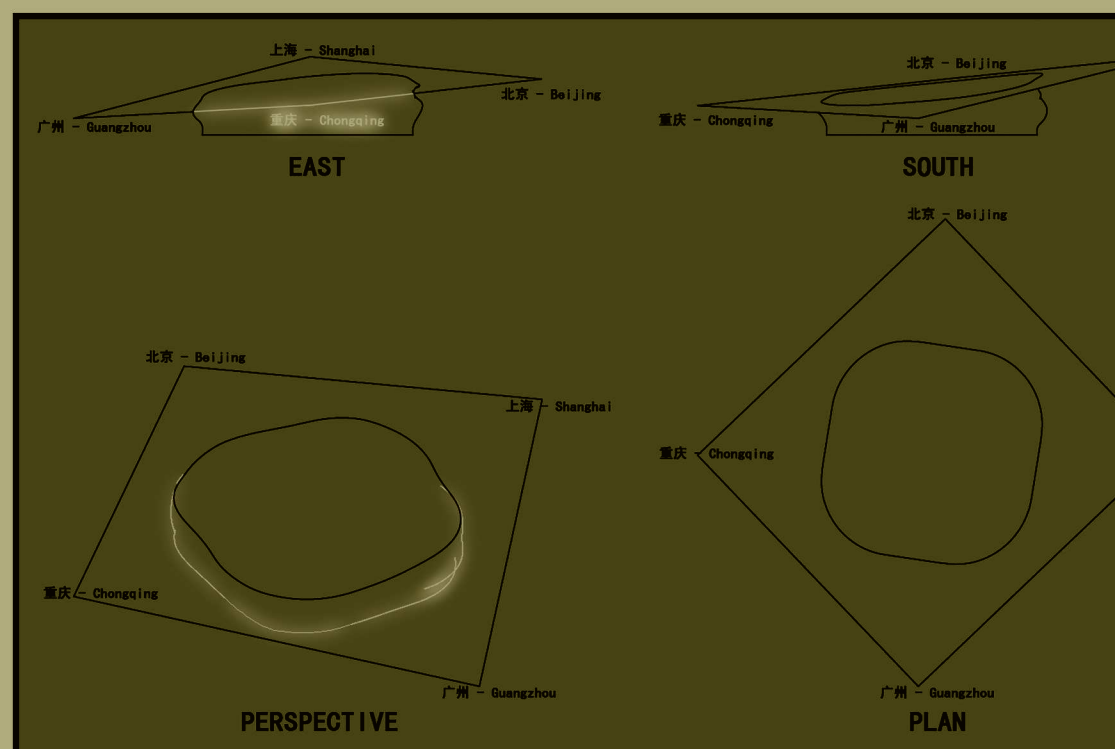
We can then recycle part of the water (rain, air humidity) for sanitary uses (toilets, maintenance) and make a closed network for waterfalls, ponds and swamps.

- 上海 Shanghai: 14
- 北京 Beijing: 11 53
- 重庆 Chongqing: 7
- 广州 Guangzhou: 5

371 156
7 036
572 198
680 870

上海 - Shanghai

上海 - Shanghai



木材 Wood

经过慎重考虑，在本方案中大量的使用木材是想要创造一个更优良的绿色建筑，并且是安全性更好的建筑

例如：外部的表皮是由胶合木作为支撑结构，环绕着展示空间，中国馆的出入口交通核有缆索支撑。

The massive use of wood throughout the building brings to a better green building, and a more secure one when dealing with people's security.

For example, the outside skin will be sustained by Glulam curved plots all around the pavilion, maintained by cables and the main exit stairs in the «corner» of the pavilion.

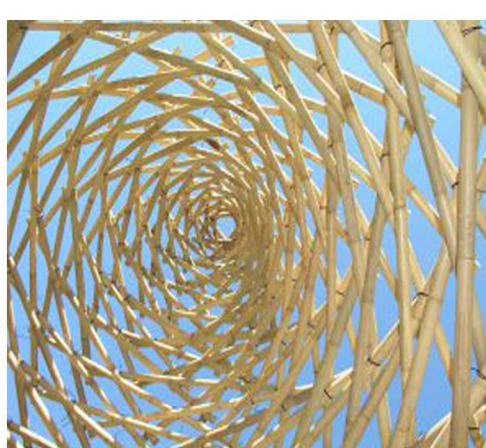
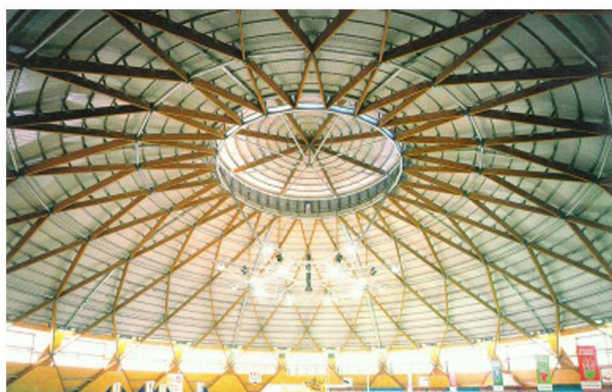
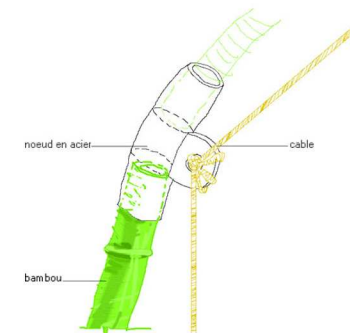
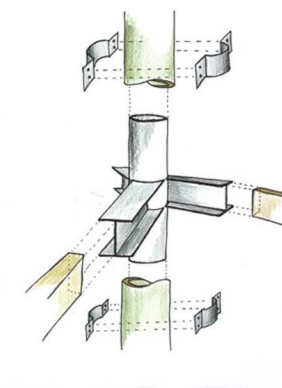
技术 Technologies

应用的技术之一是使用了自动调节遮阳系统（智能化控制）可以为参观者创造一个更为舒适健康的环境空间，更好的合理控制能源使用。

同样的Low-E玻璃的使用相比较于可以减少热损失。

The use of technology as for example auto-orientated shades (governed by Artificial Intelligence) can achieve a more efficient energy control while giving the visitors a saner environment hence a better experience during their visit of the pavilion.

This goes the same for Low-E glasses which permit the use of transparency while attenuating the heat normal glass would produce.



建筑 表皮

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园林

建筑表皮的外部空间

在建筑北侧的部分是停车场，停车场的位置避让地下城市公共空间的位置，满足本竞赛要求的停车容量要求。

表皮：多变活跃

表皮 随着周围的环境多变的生动表面，如果建筑是一个生物体，让我们设想一个生命的自我维护。

设计灵感是用传感器来感应建筑外的行人，外部条件的不同而呈现不同的效果。并且展示对低能耗LED等的灵活应用。

我们还考虑利用白天吸收的太阳能电池能量，可以在夜晚座建筑照明，这就是建筑本身的能量循环利用。

园林：在表皮之中

园林 在表皮之内（路线/展馆间的联系和周边环境的联系）

将展示空间想象成一个中式园林，我们应用了阴 阳 符号、八卦等中国博大精深的文化瑰宝来演绎有活力的人生。

Outside the skin

The North part of the building will contain the car park, preventing the load on the area provided by the rules of this competition. The rest of this area will be filled with tree-like structure to share out this load.

The skin: interactivity

If the building is a living body, let's make it alive and represent the life it shelters.

The idea is to capture the presence of human beings outside the building with the help of movement sensors, and to show this activity using low energy LED.

We can then think of using the energy captured by solar cells during the day to light up the building elevation during the night: this is the building cycle.

The garden: Inside the skin

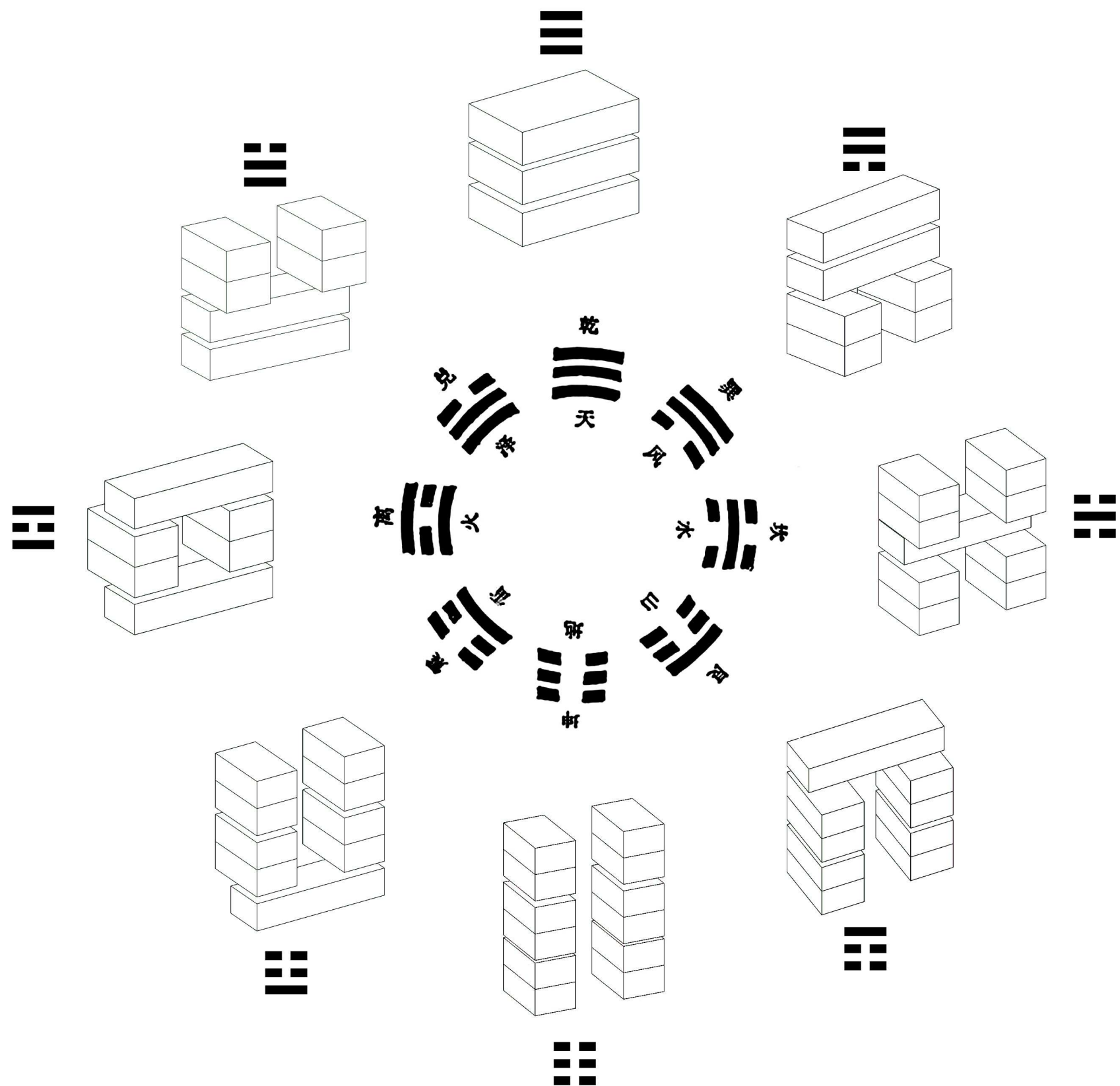
Considering the pavilion as a Chinese garden, we take advantage of a commonly used symbol referring to the Yin and Yang (The bāguà, or «8 Trigrams» of the Fuxi order), describing energies surrounding mankind.

Using this traditional schemes, we can then create the sceneries of the garden.

外围表皮

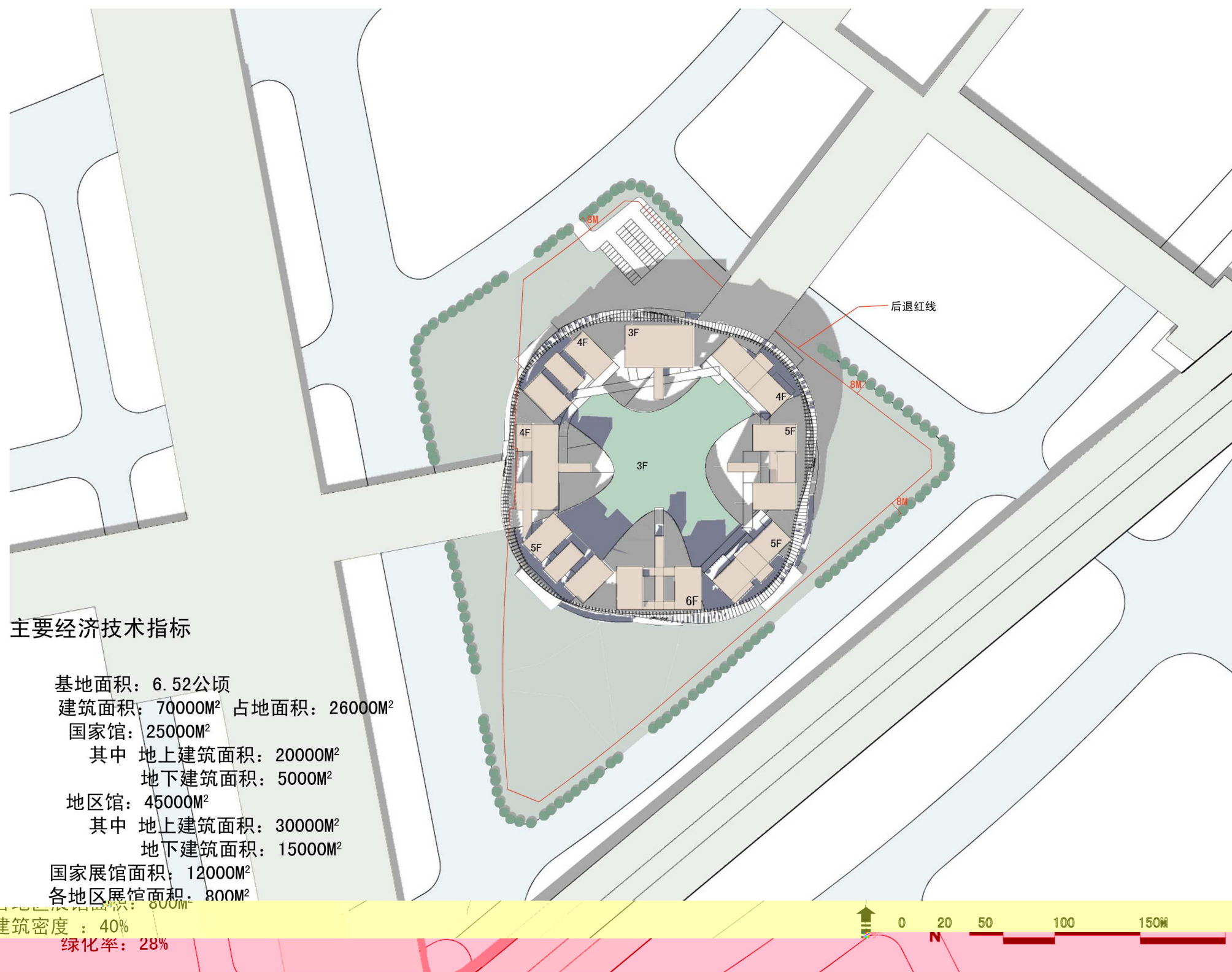


八卦



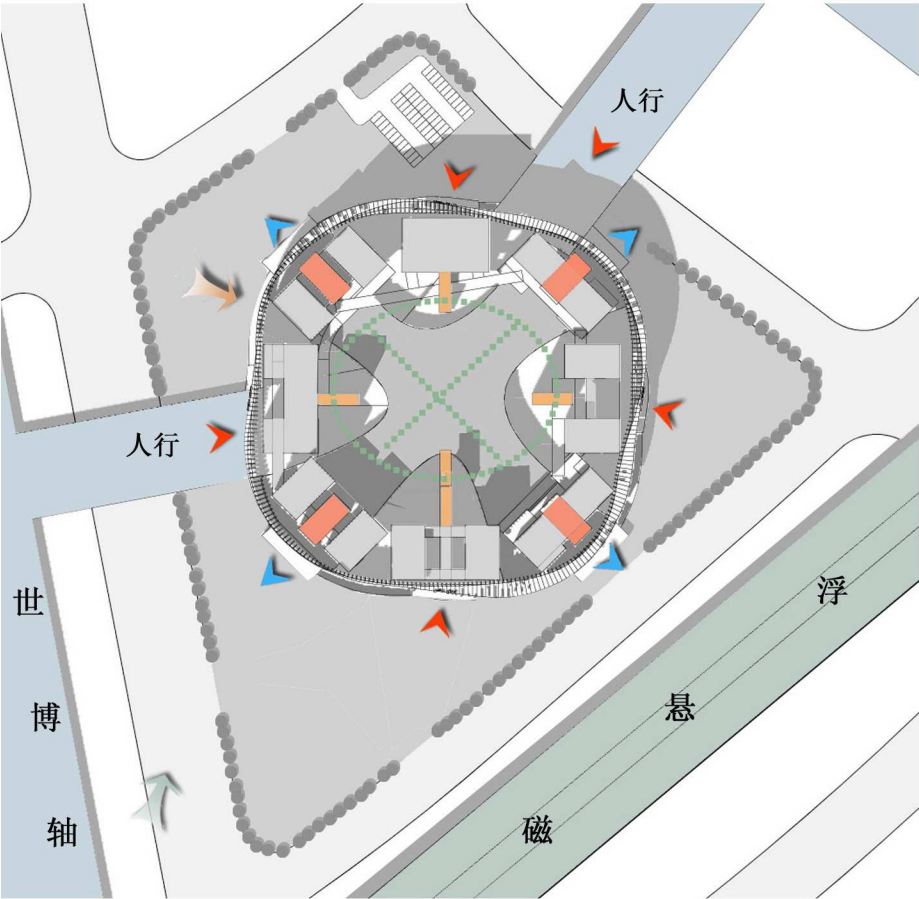
中国馆用地靠近黄浦江，正在世博展览中心的后侧，在一个重要的交通枢纽点：有地铁、磁悬浮、观光隧道、卢浦大桥和世博高架步行道，重点也在于合理有效的组织来自各个方向的流线。

The lot stands near the Huangpu, just behind the EXPO Center, at the intersection of transport networks: subway lines, MagLev, and road tunnels under the river, Lupu bridge and footbridges.
The point here will be to limit the crossing of different kind of flux.



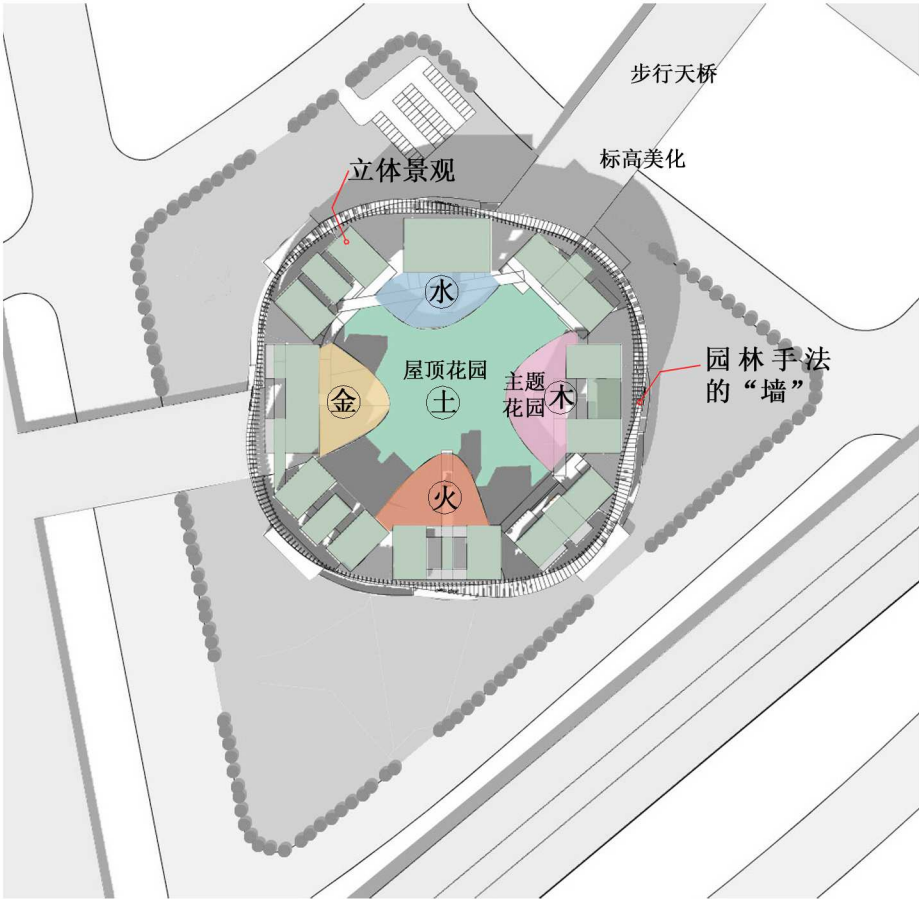
Public transports – road	
The plot is served by the 2 road tunnels and the Lupu Bridge. We think that the best access point for vehicles to the building should be on the east, where the pedestrians flux are less important; since	
水路	公共交通流线
能够游览河两岸的世博会，从北侧的方向吸引	河给人们机会在
世博中心引入人流引入到“北京门”	更多的人流，
中央的河流步行天桥将中国馆的西侧和东北侧	人行天桥
以有效的避免步行系统和机动车辆系统地联系。	从世博中心站
前，（在“重庆”门之上）才开始进入中国馆	设置连接了旧
则是现在参观者的眼前。	西侧的步行天桥
	时就将中心站
前，沿着中线的侧面进入，同时也为中线的这	东北侧步行天桥
提供出入口，并且能够提供更独特的视角来欣赏	个人空间中提供
the whole building from the center.	材料和强化塑料制作而成。
The North-East footbridge go along the elevation of the Na	
tional pavilion, providing other emergency exits for this huge	展示材料和货物流线
space, and giving an other view of the building's skin, made of	运输的汽车能够直接进入一层出入口空间，同时代
perforated rusting metal and natural fiber reinforced plastic on	步的主要交通核可以通过电梯方便的将展品货物运
this side.	地区馆的盒子中。
Delivery trucks	
The trucks will be able to enter from the first floor exits situated in	
the corner of the pavilion to use the enclosed staircases to carry	
goods upstairs in each province pavilion box.	

交通分析

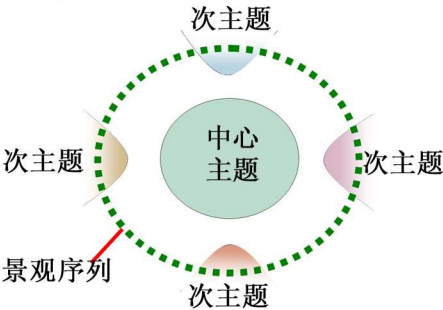


- 主要竖向交通
- 次要竖向交通
- 入馆口
- 出馆口
- 馆内水平交通
- 地铁人流
- 磁悬浮人流

景观分析



五行的景观主题



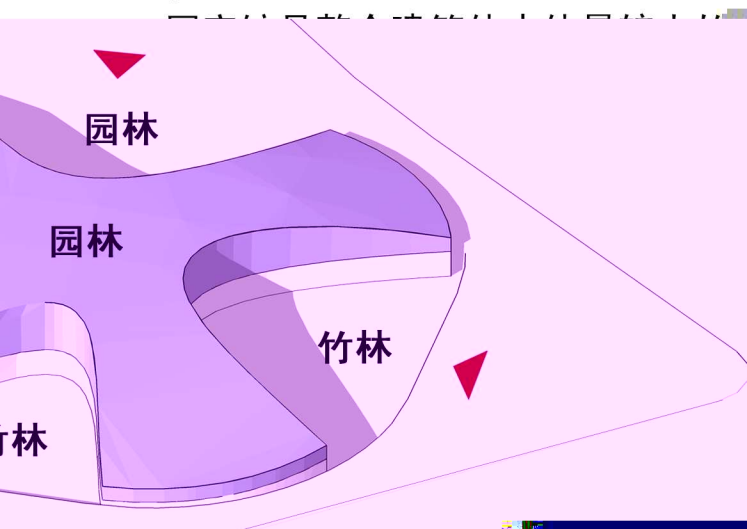
展示空间

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国家馆

配置

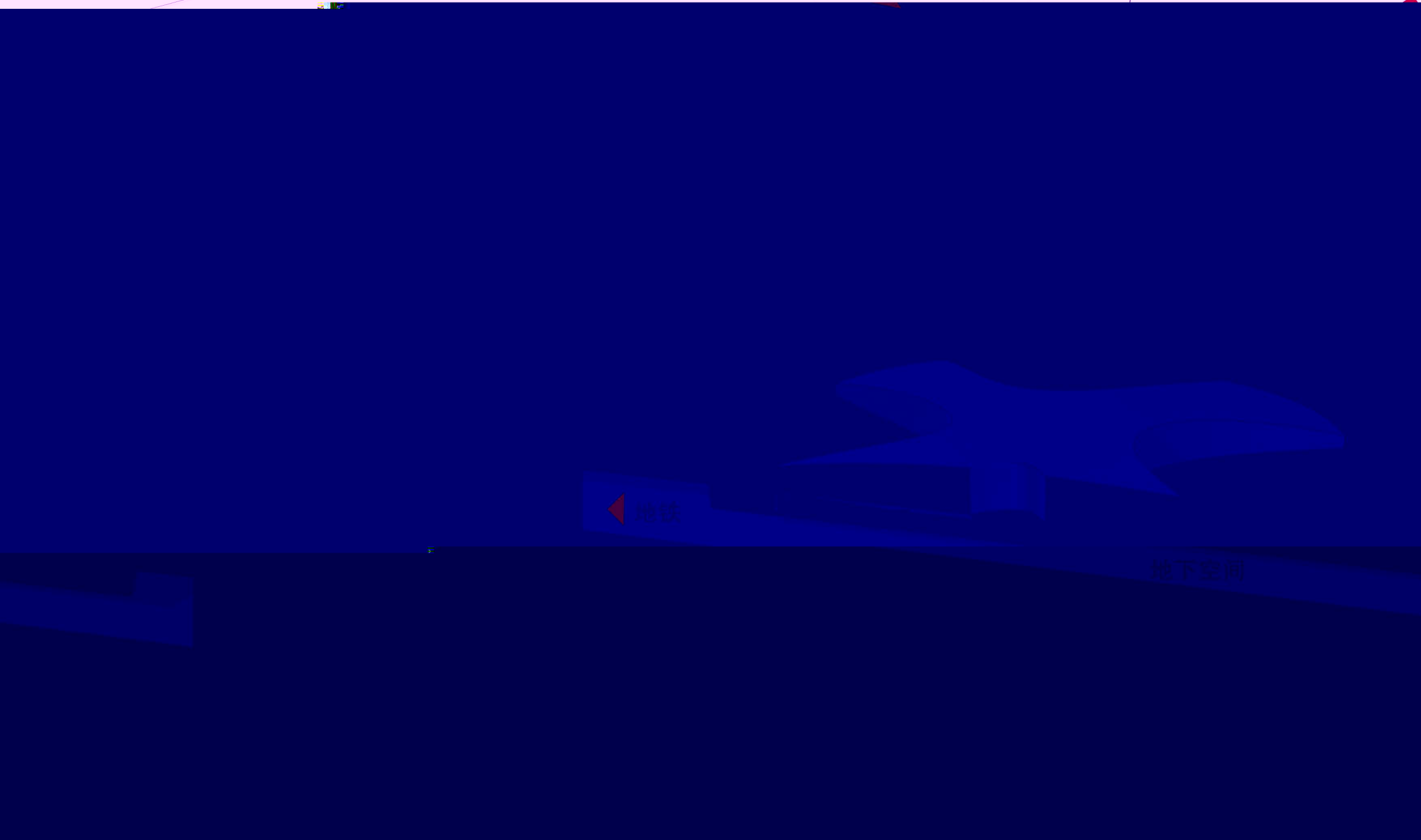
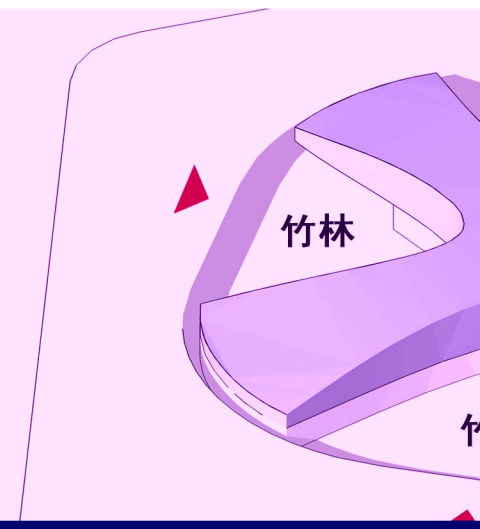
最大的出入口是由两侧的步行天桥将中国馆同世博中心紧密地联系在一起。



国家馆是整个建筑体中体量较大的部分，设计概念中希望给与国家馆最合理的位置，这就是说在中央的位置。然后在国家馆的屋顶设计屋顶花园，并且为来自于步行天桥的参观者提供直接同层进入的交通空间。同时屋顶的局部也是透明的采光体，使整个国家馆有充足的光线。

结构体系

我们了解到当前的胶合木结构能够实



展示空间

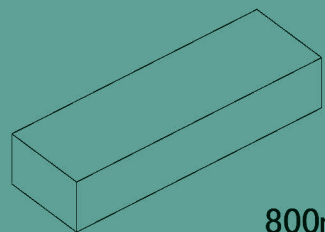
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地区馆

港澳台馆尺寸40mX25m 高10m

标准盒子单元组合

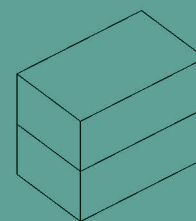
尺寸50mX16m 高10m



800m²

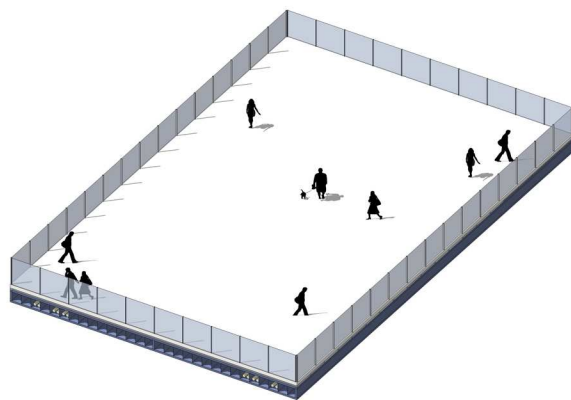
标准盒子单元

尺寸25mX16m 高10mX2

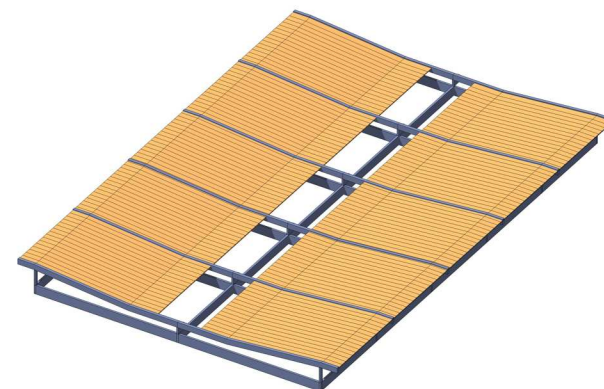


800m²

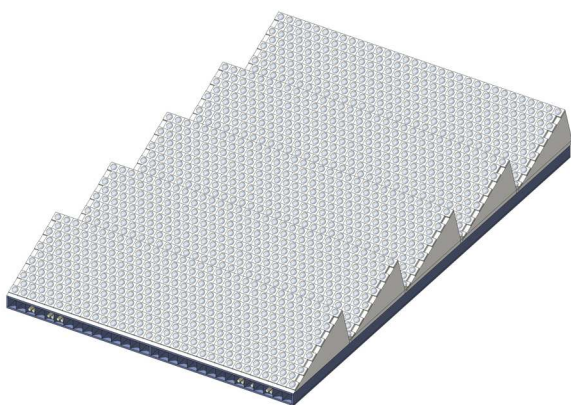
屋面



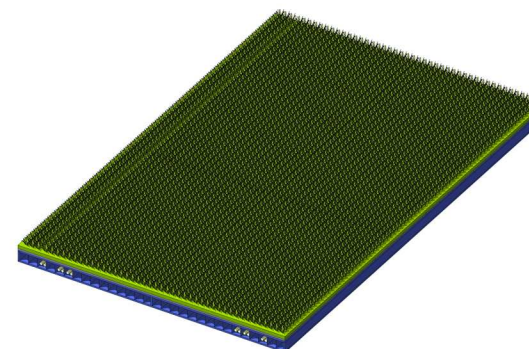
活动平台



通风

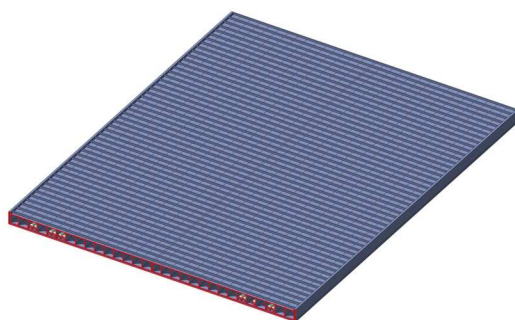


太阳能

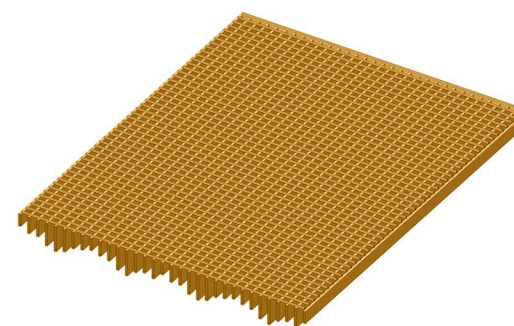


屋顶绿化

楼板

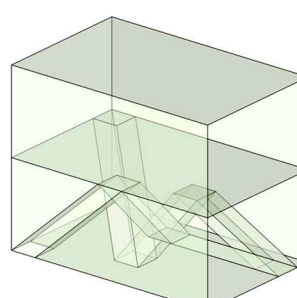
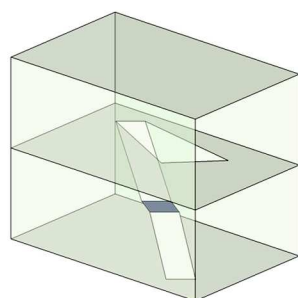
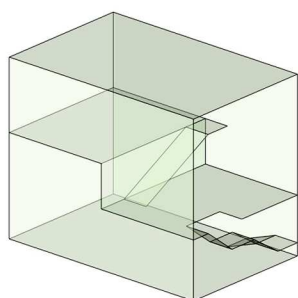
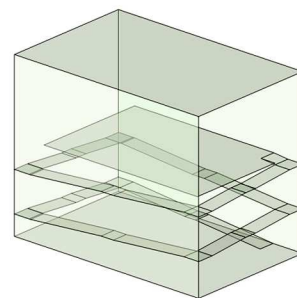
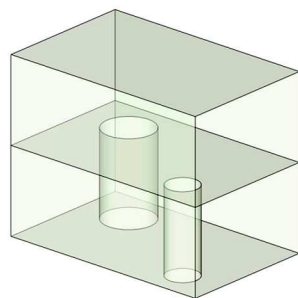
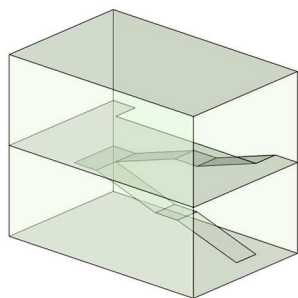
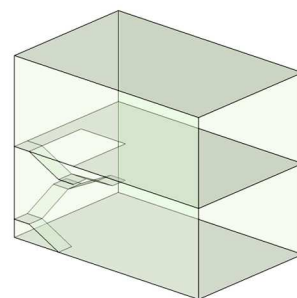
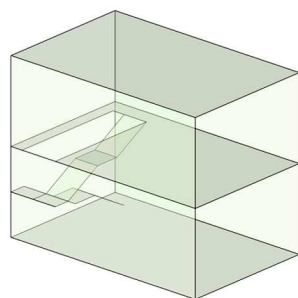
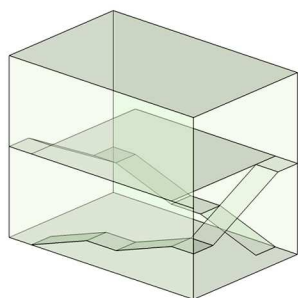


架空楼板



木质楼板

楼梯研究



香港、澳门、台湾展馆

香港、澳门、台湾展馆将会布置在整体展区的北侧，阳光从南侧照过来，赋予他们更多的风采。同时他们也被其他的展馆所环绕。

服务区

服务区主要在一层和地下一层，服务于国家馆、地区馆等其他建筑。就像其结构的树形寓意一样，服务区就像是东方树干中的汁液。

会议区

会议区将放在园区的中央的上部，使人们有机会在这里一览世博园区的全貌，并且也在园区中与其他的展示空间，服务用房等形成对比。

Honk-Kong, Macau, Taiwan

They will be situated in the North of the pavilion, where the light from South can give them more presence, while they are surrounded by provinces pavilions.

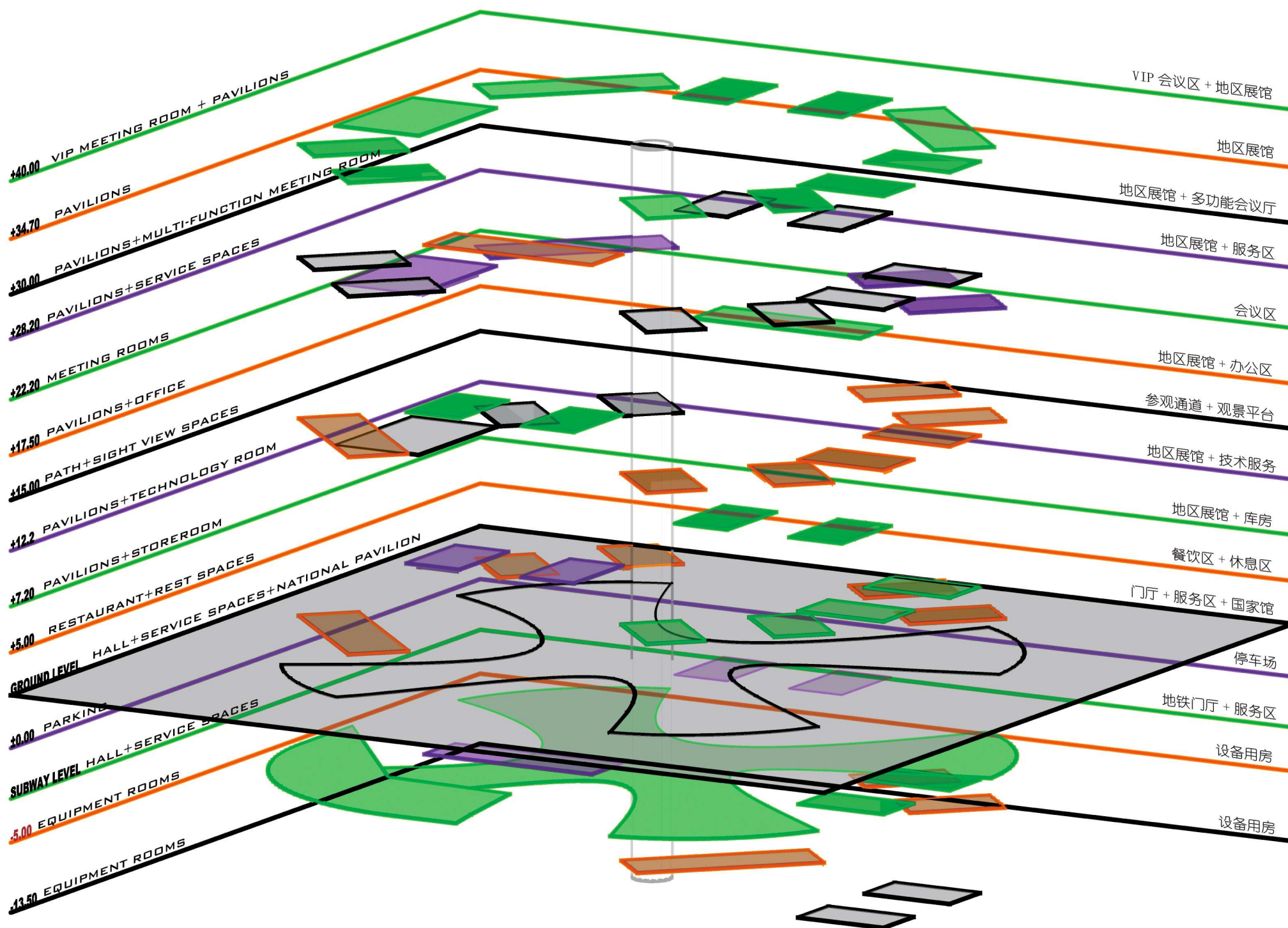
Services

The services will mainly be situated in the ground floor and basement, serving the rest of the buildings (National pavilion and provinces boxes pavilions) with a tree structure, like sap in a tree structure.

Meeting spaces

The meeting spaces will be situated on the top of the garden, giving them the chance to see the EXPO from an panoramic point of view and giving the whole building a different scale by the contrast between exhibition spaces and those rooms.

功能分布



总体组织

8组交通核有组织的围绕在中心区空间周围，利用电梯和楼梯发挥疏散作用。那些不同的竖向路线是由公共建筑防火规范和防火需要来布置的，每个防火分区都两个疏散出入口。

从地铁进入中国馆的时候，首先是国家馆的空间，这也是与中国园林的设计手法相同的先抑后扬，首先进入一个四周环绕着很多界面的空间，之后再进入开敞空间的时候，那种开场的感觉被放大了。

参观者可以选择进入不同的地区馆，地区馆的分组根据他们在中国版图的位置，使得整个分布更有导向性、可识别性强。

标准的盒子单元是我们可以选择某些盒子的顶部作为观光平台，展现给参观者的是另外一番景象。

随机的游览路线

每个地区馆都在于其相邻的环境中发挥着自己的作用，我们试图将他们其中的一部分图示分析找出能做到怎样的丰富空间。

Global organization

The 8 groups are organized around the central space, with the help of eight vertical distributions made of staircase and elevators.

Those vertical circulations respects the needs of fire intervention and fire security of the public, providing exits in 2 different directions.

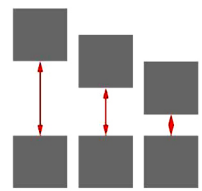
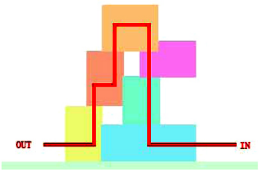
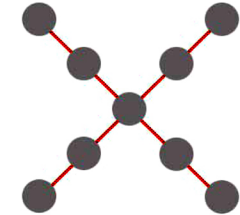

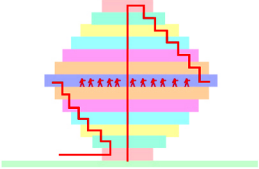

The subway emerges in the center of the national pavilion. Just like the concept of old Chinese Garden, visitor go to a space surrounded by the roof or walls and then give the visitor a wide view. The feeling of wide will be enlarge.


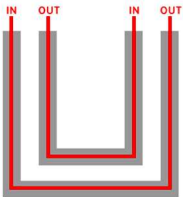

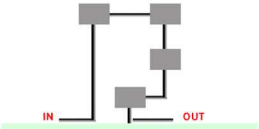

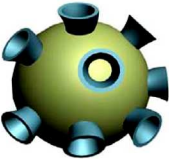
The visitors have the choice to go to different groups of provinces, regrouped by geographic situation in China, making more readable, and accessible.

The modularity of the boxes allows us to use roofs of certain boxes as terraces, showing the visitors their environment with a different point of view.



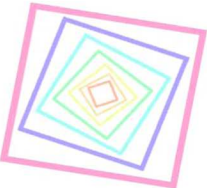


Local organization

Each pavilions/module shares a relationship with its envrironment. We try to figure out some of them to see what could be achieved.

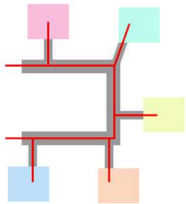

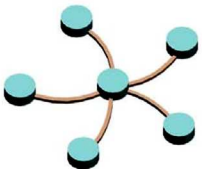
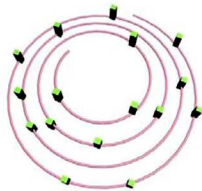
TITLE	RELATIONSHIP	ELEMENTS USED	EXPLANATION (CHINESE)	EXPLANATION (ENGLISH)
Distance & proximity		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• bamboo• footbridge• altitude• distance• ... (whatever interacts with the module)	元素都有一个关系演变距离	The elements share one relationship that evolves with the distance
To turn upward		staircase	空间的向上伸展	Space extending upward
Radiation		way	放射	Radiotherapy process
Superposition		space	空间的叠加	Space superposition
Lohan		staircase	运用楼梯的行走方式	Use the stairs running way
Crosspoint		space	空间的交叉	Cross-space

<div>TITLE</div>	<div>RELATIONSHIP</div>	<div>ELEMENTS USED</div>	<div>EXPLANATION (CHINESE)</div>	<div>EXPLANATION (ENGLISH)</div>
Up		Vertical space	错落的竖向空间	Scattered the vertical space
Nesting		Space	馆与馆之间没有任何联系，只是形体一样，一个套在一个里面，有自己的出入口	Museum and the Museum of the absence of any link between the only movement, a presentation in which one has its own entrance
random		Space	侧面错落空间错落上下错落	Stood side stood next to another space
Pipeline		Pipeline	用管道的走向连管与管之间的关系，其实这个走向用的材料也是仿管道的	Pipe connected to the tube and the relationship between management, in fact, the direction of the material is also used fake Pipeline
Bamboo		Bamboo	用竹子的形态和交接方式	Bamboo used in the form and the handover
Waterloo		- Space	子物体在母物体的周围	description

space relationships typology

TITLE	RELATIONSHIP	ELEMENTS USED	EXPLANATION (CHINESE)	EXPLANATION (ENGLISH)
Cylindrical		- Cylindrical	一个个圆柱就是一个个展厅	One is a cylindrical-Gallery
Air suspension small ball		- Ball - Line	一个个小球象在空中漂浮	A small ball floating in the air like
Rotating		- Space	从地下往上看	See from the ground up
Permian		Space	一样的图形，一个比一个小	Like the graphics, a little more than a
Huge memory		staircase	空间是连续的，没有任何的中断	Space is continuous, without any interruption

space relationships typology

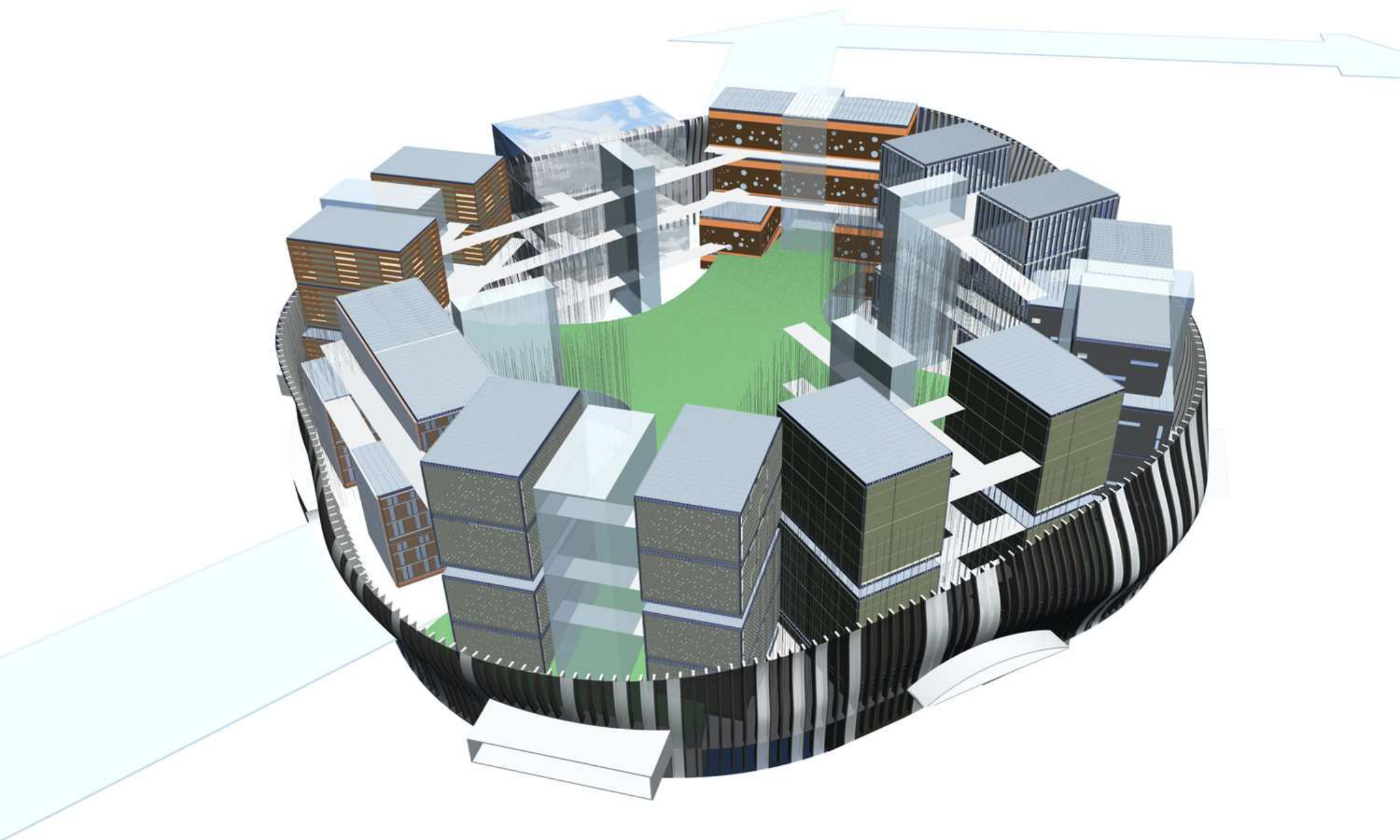
TITLE	RELATIONSHIP	ELEMENTS USED	EXPLANATION (CHINESE)	EXPLANATION (ENGLISH)
Flyover		Flyover	运用天桥作为馆与馆之间的通道	Use as a bridge between the Museum and the Museum of the channel
On the board		Vertical traffic	中间的板就是一个竖向交通，人们在这里穿梭	The middle plate is a vertical transport, people here in the shuttle
Flowers		Flyover	运用天桥作为馆与馆之间的通道	Use as a bridge between the Museum and the Museum of the channel
Central		Street	用环状的形态布局	With the ring layout patterns

图纸 模型

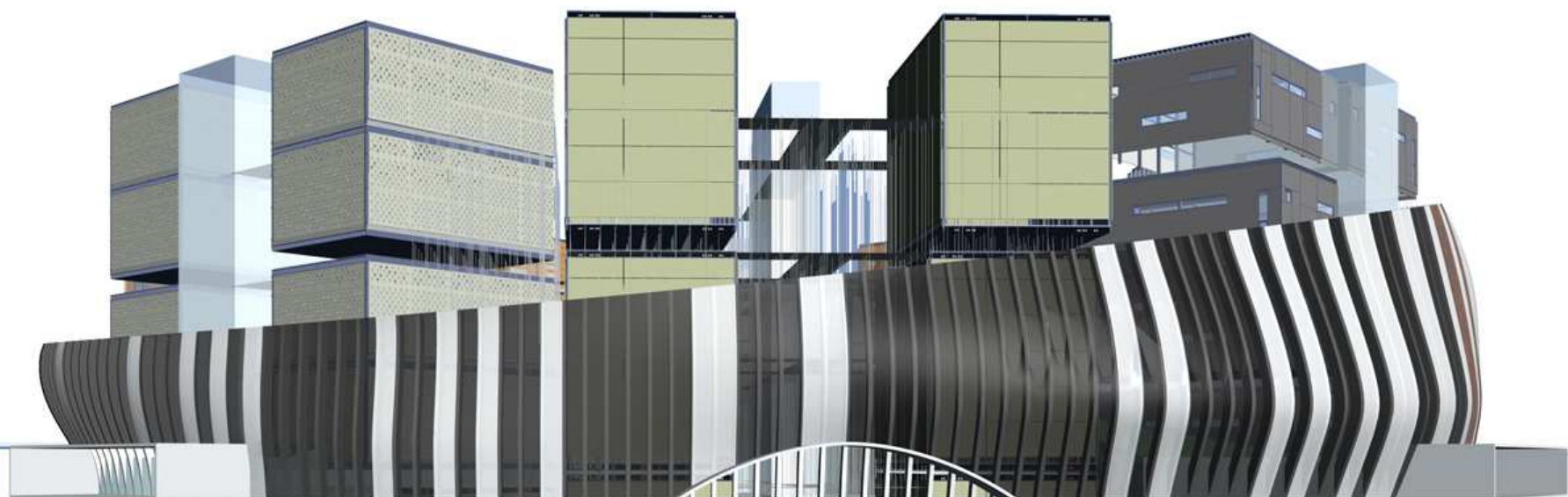
2010城市,让生活更美好BETTER CITY, BETTER LIFE上海SHANGHAI

透视图

鸟瞰图

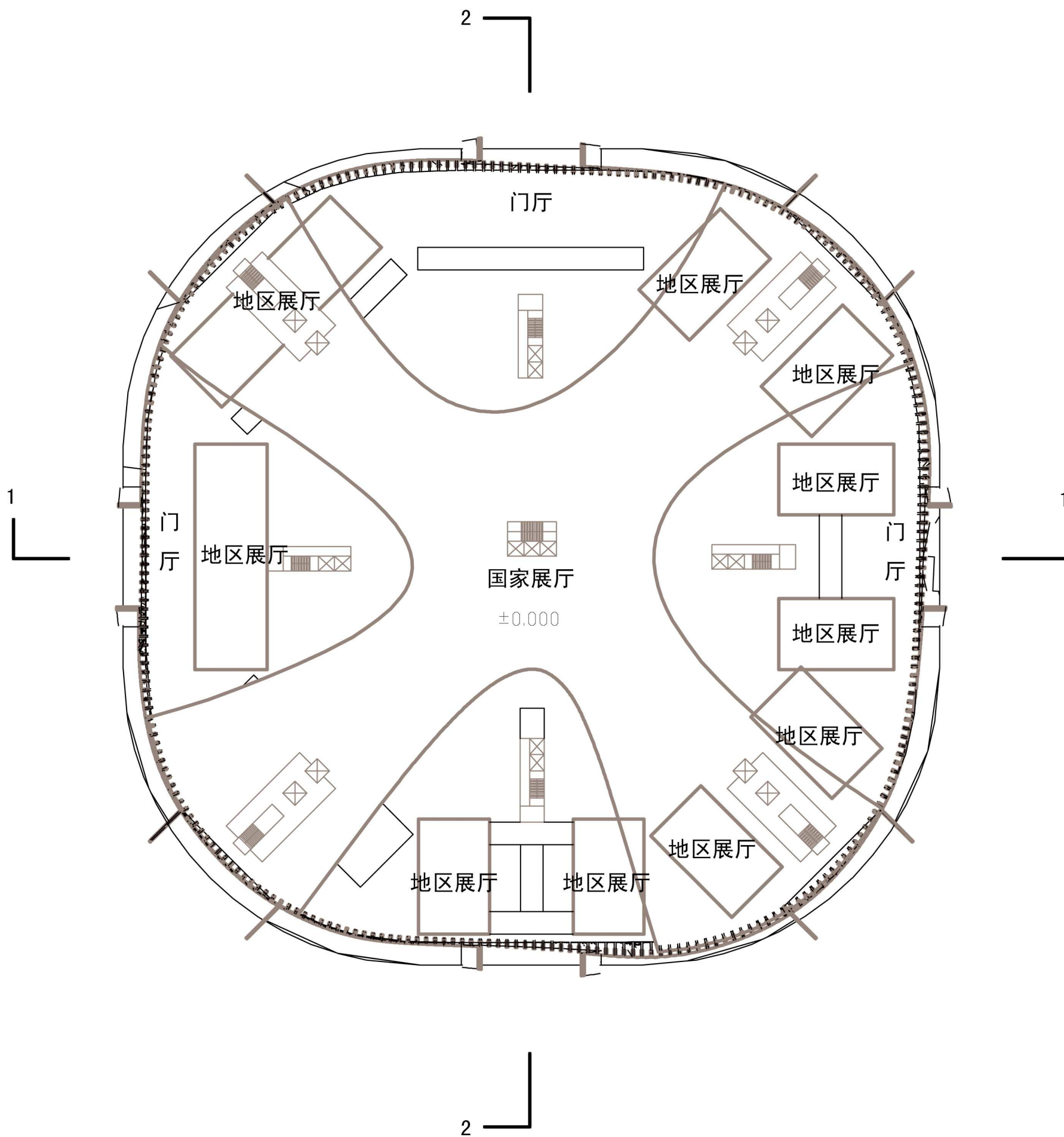


南立面透视图

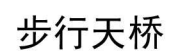


西立面透视图

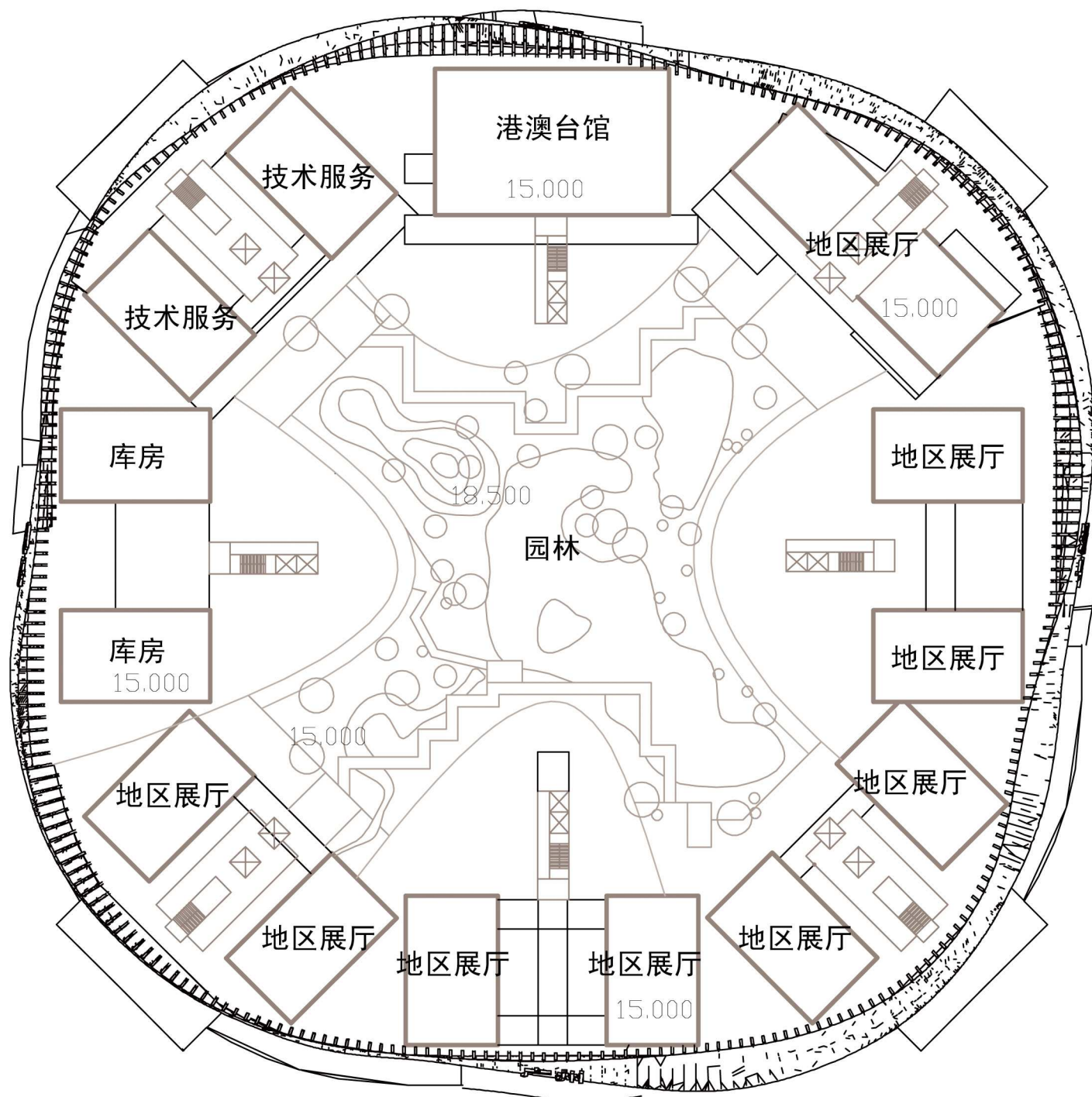


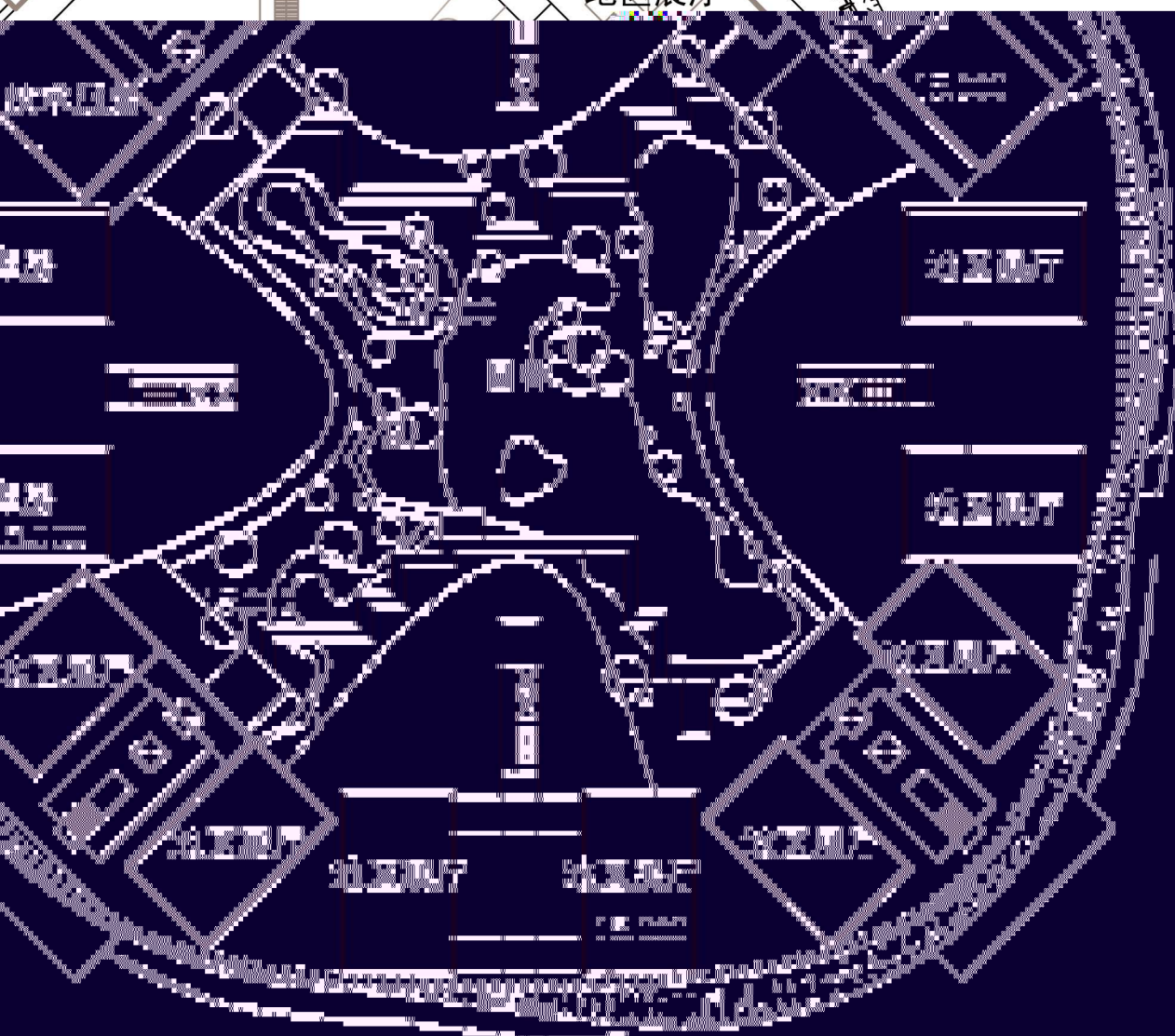
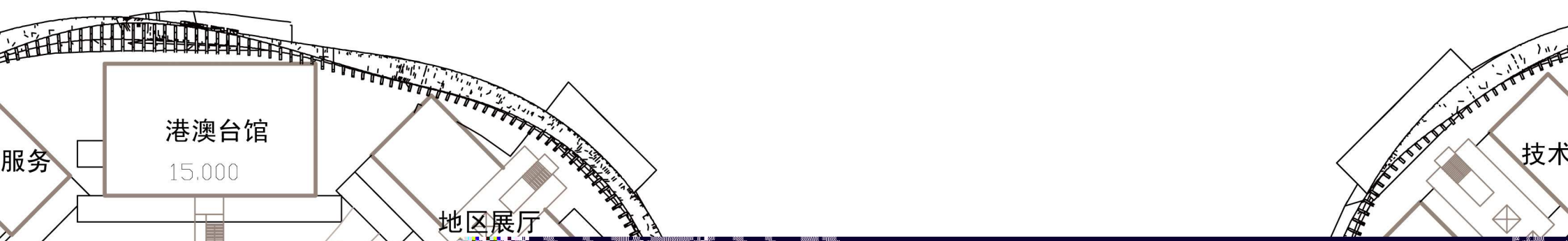


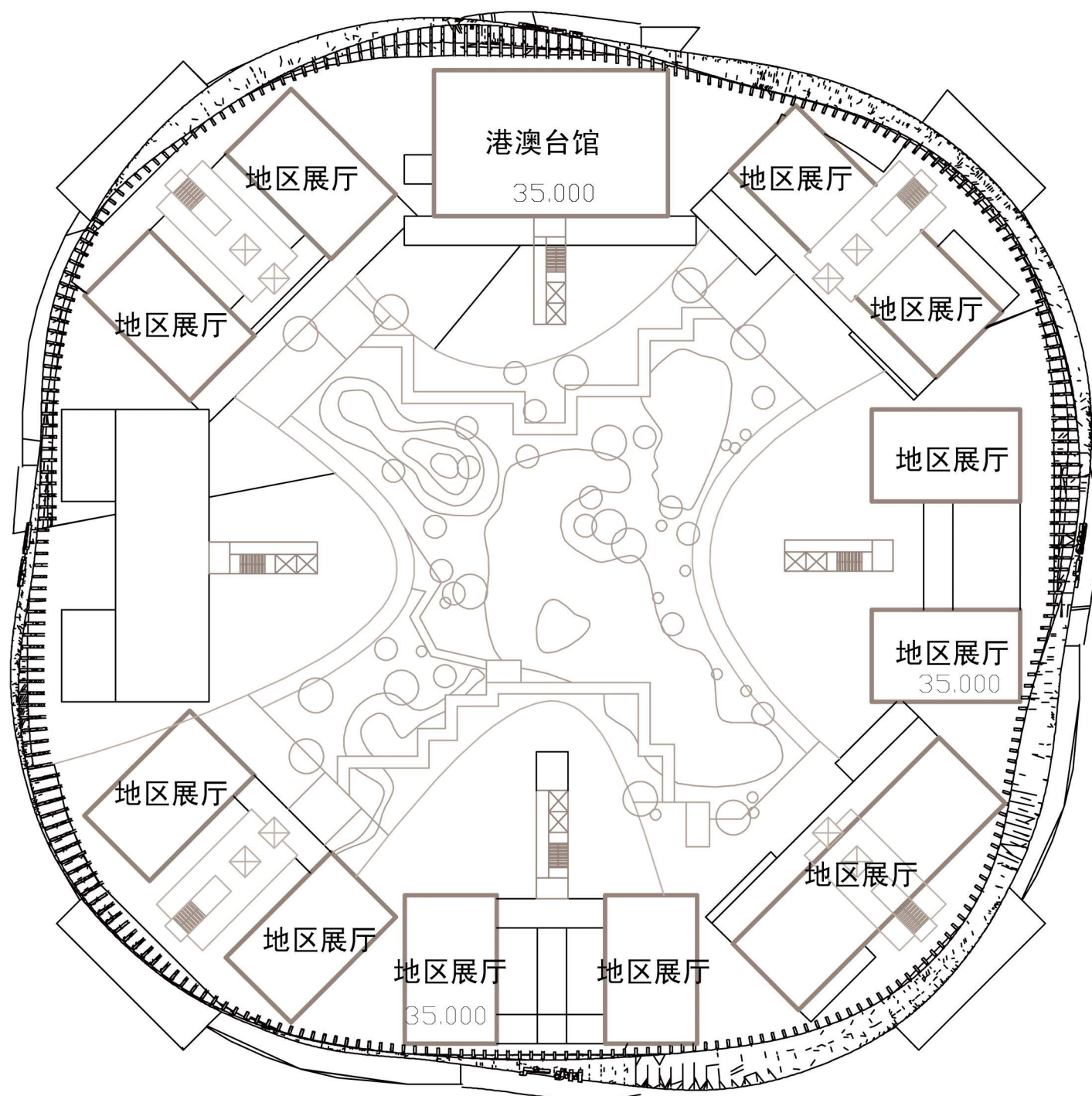
2.00标高平面

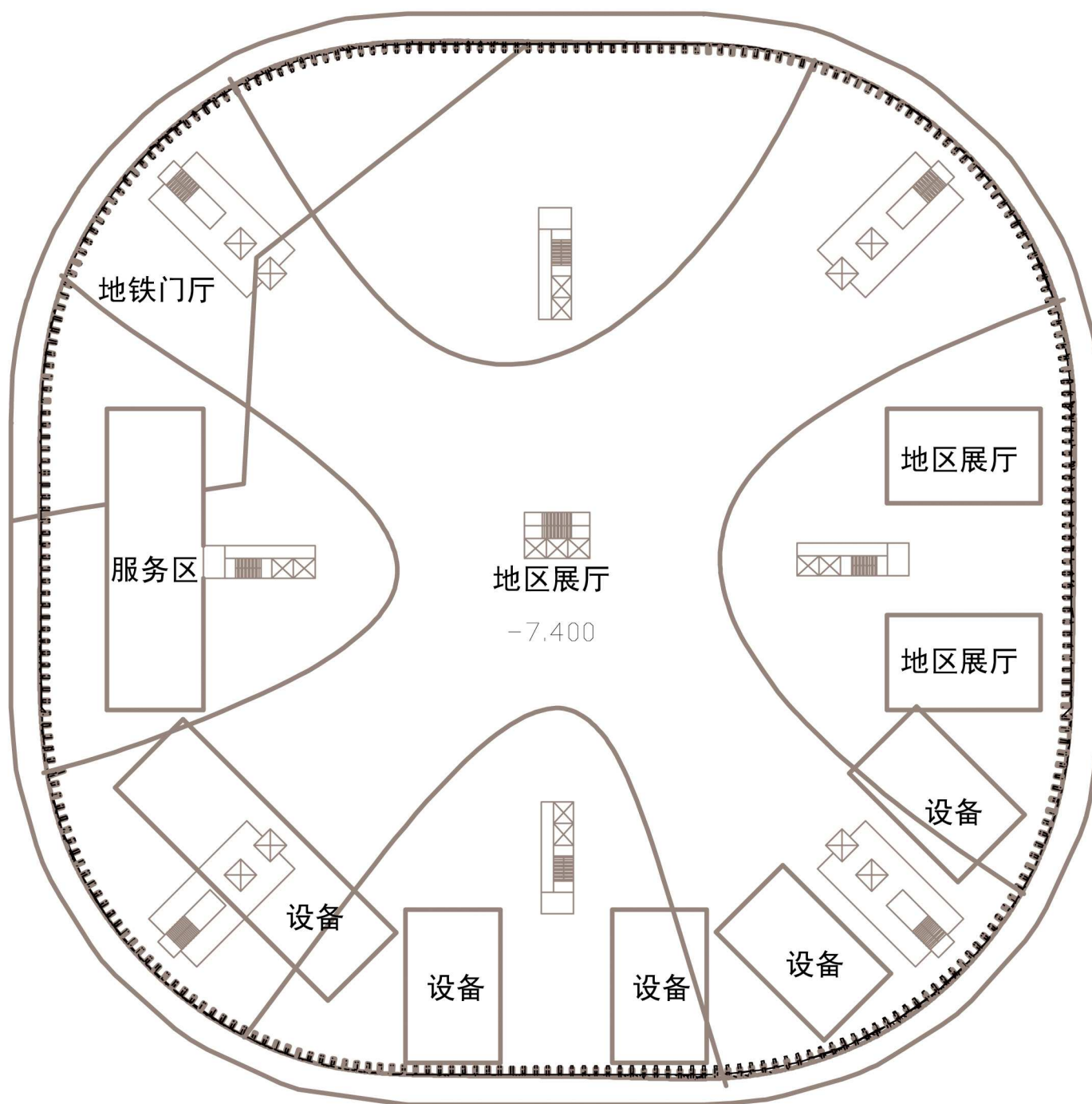


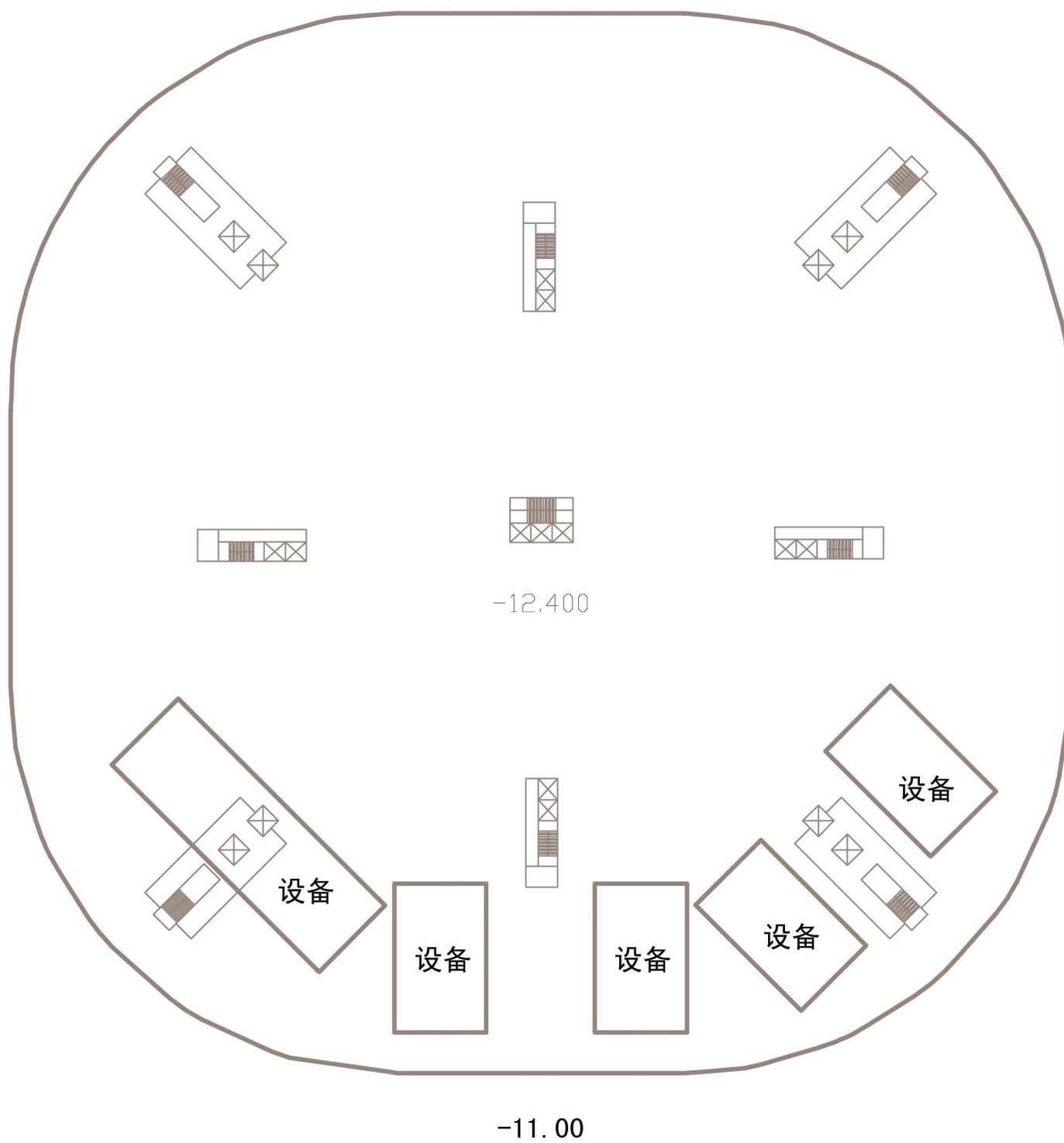
8.00标高平面





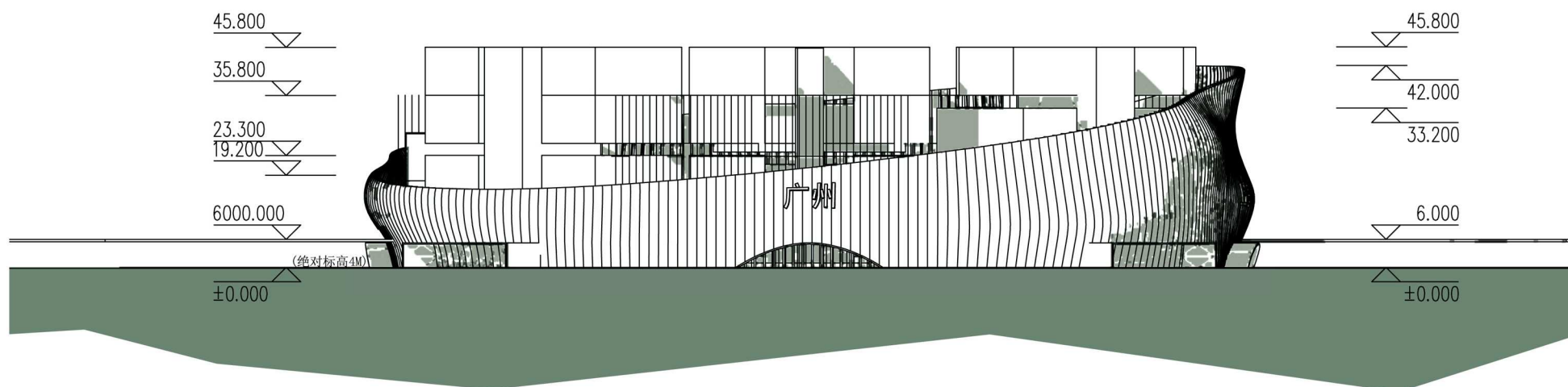




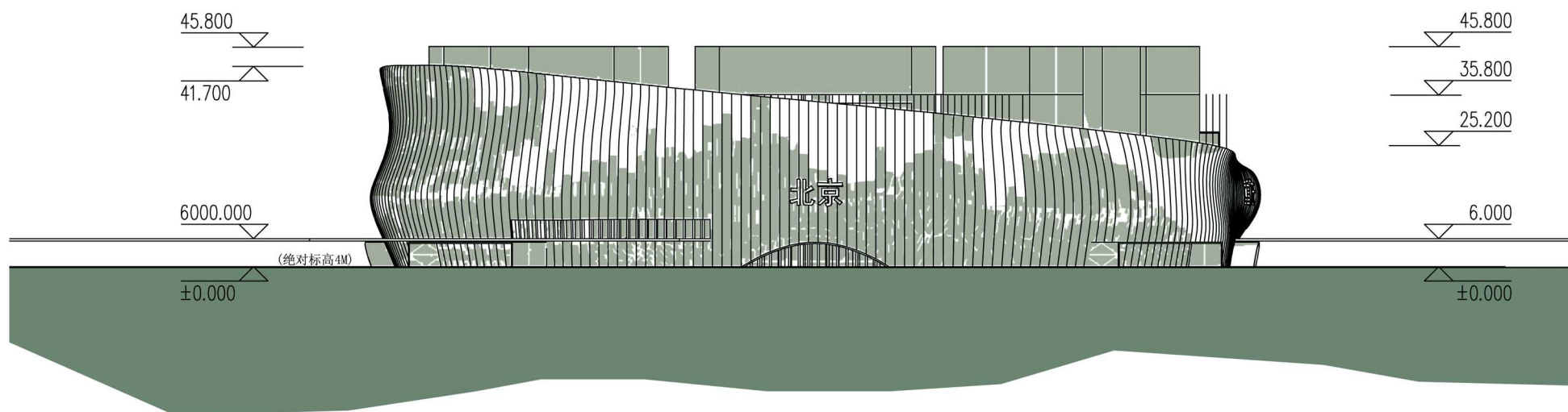


-11.00标高平面

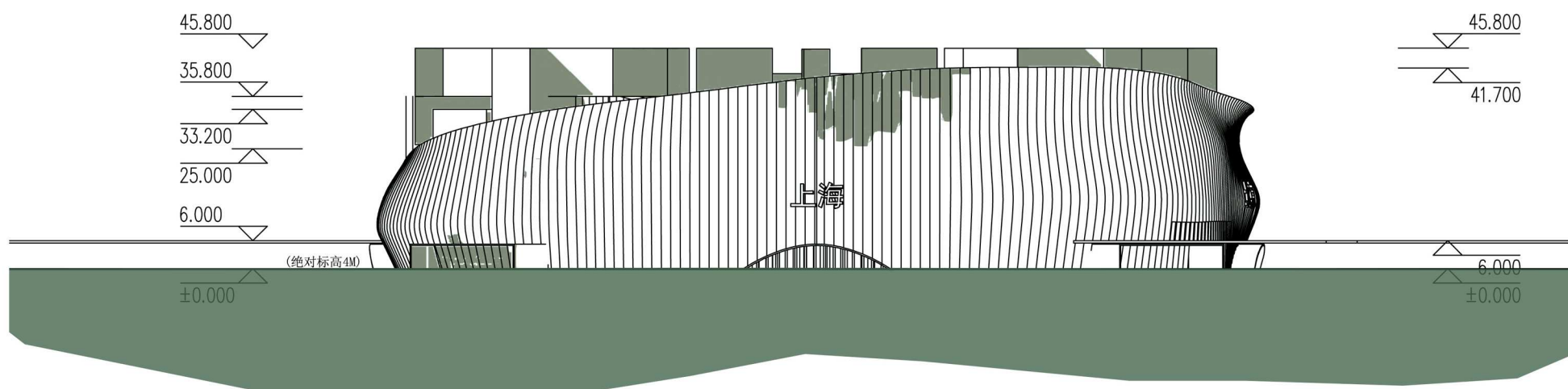
南立面



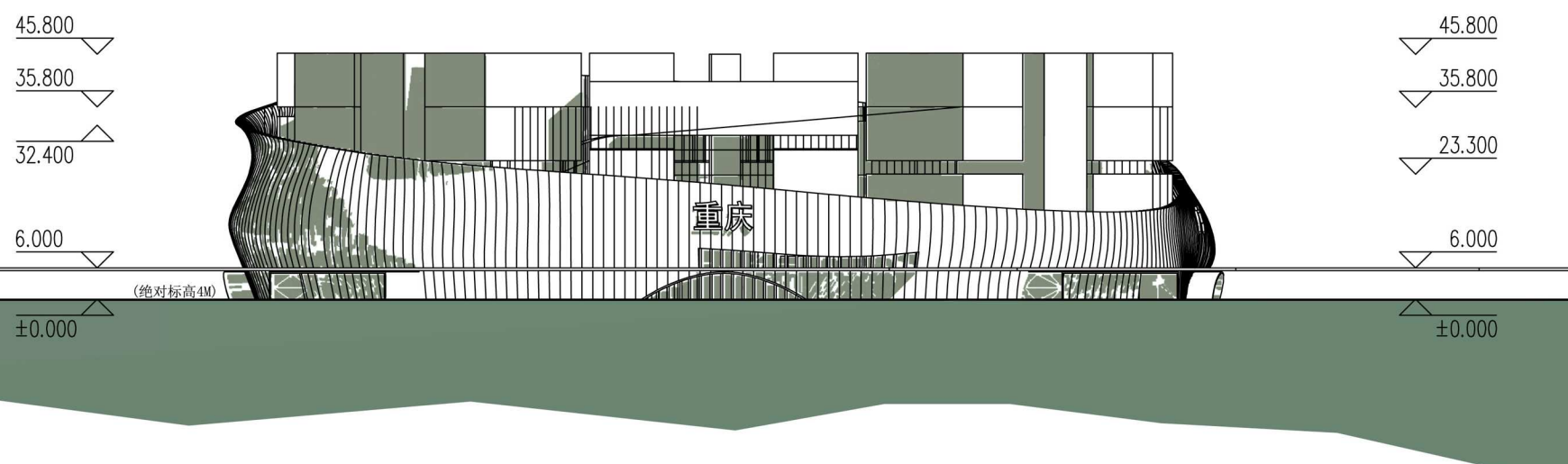
北立面



东立面



西立面



自由的公共空间

在世博会举行完毕后，这座建筑可以成为公共自由的游览区，在城市中新造了一处别样的中式园林。

有多种功能和使用方式的可能

地区馆可以提供空间作为会议、展览不同分区的组团分不产生不同的层次序列（可用作社团、政府、社区服务等）。

Free public space

After the international exposition period, the building will be freely opened to the public, giving another Chinese garden in the center of this area.

Other functions and events

The provinces pavilions will offer spaces for meetings, and exhibitions, and the group planning gives the opportunity to organize activities into a hierarchy (associations, government services, city services, ...)

FABIEN BASMAISON

方案主创,方案绘制,分析图 设计说明 形体设计
main concept, model of scheme, illustration, analysis

王晓雯 (WANG XIAOWEN)

相关规范 设计说明及翻译
standard rules in China, translation

王建 (WANG JIAN)

效果图制作 文本制作
perspective pictures, book content

黄灵杰 (HUANG LINGJIE)

分析图 效果图制作 文本制作
analysis, perspective pictures, book content

程峰 (CHENG FENG)

文本制作
book content

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中國

EXPO

Shanghai

2010

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2010年上海世界博览会